The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4918. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Arrival of the Sultan of Turkey at Paris.

The Magnificent Religious Ceremonies at Rome.

The Pope Received with Great Enthusiasm by the People.

Public Breakfast at London to William Lloyd Garrison.

FRANCE.

Arrival of the Sultan of Turkey at Paris.

PARIS, Sunday, June 30.

His Sublime Majesty, ABDUL AZIZ, the Sultan of Turkey, arrived in this city to-day, and was received by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Return of Prince Napoleon to Paris.

PARIS, Sunday, June 30.

Prince NAPOLEON has again taken up his residence in Paris, and the Elysée is now being prepared for the reception of the household of his Imperial Highness.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Complimentary Breakfast to W. L. Garrison in London.

LONDON, Sunday, June 30.

Yesterday a complimentary breakfast was tendered the distinguished American, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, at St. James' Hall, in this city. There was a large number of distinguished persons present. The principal speakers were JOHN BRIGHT and the Duke of Argyle.

A letter from the Count of Paris was read, which eulogized in warm terms the services done by Mr. GARRISON in the cause of humanity and freedom.

Mr. ADAMS, the Minister of the United States, who was absent, also sent a letter, the tone of which was rather qualified and reserved.

A number of friendly toasts were drunk, and the affair was a perfect ovation to Mr. GARRISON.

No Reform Bill for Ireland at Present.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29.

The Government says that the state of Ireland at the present time forbids the adoption of any reform bill in her behalf.

ROME.

The Great Ecclesiastical Celebration—Magnificent and Imposing Ceremonies.

ROME, Saturday, June 29.

The religious ceremonies which took place to-day in celebration of the eighteen hundredth centenary of St. Peter's martyrdom, and in reverence of St. Paul and the canonization of twenty-five Dutch, French and Spanish martyrs, who died in Japan, as saints, was one of the most gorgeous religious ceremonies witnessed.

The observances were commenced yesterday evening with a general illumination of the City of Rome. Saint Peter's shone like a great church on fire.

At 7 o'clock this morning there was a grand procession of prelates, priests, monks and soldiers from the Vatican to Saint Peter's. His Holiness, the Pope, was carried to the church on his throne.

St. Peter's was most magnificently decorated with cloths of gold, silver tapestries, paintings, and two hundred thousand yards of crimson silk, and was lighted with many millions of wax candles.

An immense crowd had assembled in the church before the arrival of His Holiness, and when the procession had entered there were at least 100,000 people inside its walls, including the Ex-King of Naples, the Foreign Ministry, 500 Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops, and many thousands of clergymen, priests, friars and monks. There were even nuns and soldiers from almost every country in the world, and the assembled multitude made up a most brilliant congregation.

Pope Pius the Ninth celebrated the Gregorian mass in Latin and Greek.

There were two interruptions to the ceremony. The curtains of one of the windows of the church caught fire at one moment, but they were speedily torn down by the guard, and no damage occurred.

After this a man who had become crazy from excitement, produced by the pomp and glitter and lights, cut his throat, and died just under the bronze statue of St. Peter. There was no confusion in consequence, and his body was quickly removed outside.

The Pope at once proceeded to reconsecrate the church stained with the blood of the suicide, and then proceeded with the service of the altar.

LISZT composed extra music for the grand mass, and a chord placed on the dome of St. Peter's made the angelical responses, the cannon of Castle San Angelo thundering forth the accompaniment instead of the organs.

The Pope's voice during the celebration was clear and very sweet, and was heard all over the church.

It was a most sublime scene when, at the Elevation of the Host, the prelates, priests and nobles, peasantry and soldiers, who were spectators, knelt to earth to do reverence to the Higher than the Highest, and who had become for men Lowlier than the Lowliest of all those present.

The city illuminations, fireworks, races and general festivities in honor of the centenary anniversary will continue during a week.

Great Enthusiasm Manifested for the Pope.

ROME, Sunday, June 30.

The Holy Father, both before and after the grand religious solemnities celebrated yesterday, and wherever he appeared in public, was received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of attachment and devotion from the immense multitudes of clergy and laymen gathered from all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 30.

United States bonds are quoted to-day at 77¼.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Reported Repulse of Custer's Cavalry and Death of the General—Issue of Arms to Railroad Laborers.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 30.

A report was current at Fort Harker last week, that Gen. CUSTER, with a small body of cavalry, had been overpowered by a large force of Indians and the General killed. The report is not well authenticated, but some credence is placed in it on account of so little having been heard of CUSTER's command for some time.

The Secretary of War has authorized the issue of 1,000 breech-loading arms and 50,000 cartridges from the Leavenworth Arsenal to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas Branch, to enable their engineers and working parties to protect themselves against the Indian attacks. The Company have already received 500 Spencer rifles for the same purpose.

Omaha dispatches says the case of KOMETZ BROTHERS vs. American Express Company, a claim for lost treasure captured by the Indians two years ago, was argued before the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

Considerable trouble exists at Julesburgh between the old settlers of that town and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in consequence of the latter trying to occupy lands squatted upon by the former. The squatters refuse to vacate the lands.

Arrival of Eminent Persons in the West—Government Commissioners—Indian War—Progress of the U. P. R. R.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT SEDGWICK, Monday, June 24, 1867.

Major-Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Gen. GRANT'S staff, accompanied by a host of eminent persons, arrived here this evening. Among the gentlemen were Gen. DODGE, Chief Engineer of the U. P. R. R.; Capt. DUNN, Aide-de-Camp; Gen. MYERS, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte; Mr. BLICKENDARFER, General Engineer of Ohio; Messrs. WILLIAMS and CARTER, Engineers and Government Directors; Col. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer; Gen. SIMPSON, Major-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR and Major WHITE, Government Commissioners; Mr. ROGERS, of New-York; Mr. COLEMAN, of Cincinnati; Mr. CORWITH, of Galena; Mr. J. A. ERAAS, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Mr. VAN LENUESS, State Geologist of Iowa.

A portion only of the party go through with Gens. RAWLINS and DODGE. Major-Gen. AUGUR joins them at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been completed ten miles beyond New-Julesburg. They are now engaged building a substantial bridge over Pole Creek. Several inquiries have been made at headquarters by Eastern people concerning the Indians, and the danger between this post and Denver. From New-Julesburg three coaches leave daily, escorted by a guard of cavalry soldiers, so that traveling to Colorado is rendered perfectly safe. The Pawnee scouts keep back the Indians from the track, and a detachment of soldiers protects the graders. The work is progressing finely.

Between Phil. Kearny and Laramie and around Randall the Indians muster in strong force, but as yet have refrained from committing depredations of any consequence. Now and then an attack on small trains and ranchmen fills up the catalogue of Indian raids. SHERMAN is at Leavenworth. C. H.

Burglary at a Farmer's House Near Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday, June 30.

The dwelling-house of JOHN PAYNER, a farmer living a mile west of East Schodack, Renselaer County, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and a trunk containing about $1,900 in Government bonds, currency, &c., was taken from under the bed without awakening any of the family. The trunk was found a short distance from the house today, rifled of all its valuables. No arrests have been made.

Fire at Minneapolis, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Saturday, June 29.

A fire this morning burned the St. Paul House, WARNER's furniture and coffin warehouse, LUCAS BROTHERS' tinware and other frame buildings on Hennippen-avenue, next to the river. The loss is about $15,000, which is insured for $6,000 on all. The buildings were all old.

Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, June 30.

Gen. SICKLES has communicated to the City Council his reasons for declining to modify his order restricting bar-rooms.

Horrible Murder of a Child in New-Jersey.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Saturday, June 29.

This morning, about 5:30 o'clock, a little son of Mr. ANDREW BEARD, living about three miles south of this place, had his throat cut from ear to ear by a man named JACOB VANARSDALE. It appears that the boy, who was about 12 years of age, went to call VANARSDALE to breakfast, when the latter committed the horrible deed. VANARSDALE was working at shoemaking in a small building close to Mr. BEARD's residence. Shortly after the boy was sent to call him he came to the house, ran up stairs, changed his clothes, and, in coming out of the house, knocked Mrs. BEARD down. He then ran to the Roycefield depot, on the South Branch Railroad. Some of Mr. BEARD's family ran to the shop and found the boy lying in a pool of blood, with a stab in the neck, made by a shoe-knife, which caused almost instant death. VANARSDALE was pursued to the depot, and upon the arrival of the train at this place he was taken into custody by the Sheriff to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. There is no cause assigned for the deed.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sunday, June 30.

Further particulars of the murder have come to light. From evidences found in different localities, it is presumed that the murderer of young BAIRD contemplated killing some, if not all, of the family. A gun heavily charged was found over the shop where the murder was committed, and a sharp hatchet was discovered secreted among his clothes in his bedroom. The aggravating circumstances yesterday morning seem to have been the fact of the black servant girl being seated at the breakfast-table before him, for he, finding her there, went out to the shop without waiting for his breakfast, and the theory is that he determined to kill the first one who entered. The murder is atrocious and excites much indignation in the neighborhood, the young lad being quite an interesting little fellow and much loved by all his friends. The murderer is about 45 years old, and has on former occasions threatened the life of others, once even his own father's. The bloody rags upon which he wiped his hands have been found in a small bureau where he kept his clothes, and to which no one had access but himself. The trial will probably come off in the September term.

The Antietam National Cemetery.

Owing to the want of facilities for reaching the grounds of the romantic and hitherto rather secluded site of the National Cemetery at Antietam, there has been some doubt as to the dedication taking place, as desired, on Sept. 17, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam. But a letter from J. W. GARRETT, the energetic President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, having been received by Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, the Chairman of the Dedication Committee, assuring him that the new branch of his road, which is to run from a point near Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, Md., will be completed, without fail, to Keadysville, within two or three miles of the cemetery, Dr. SNODGRASS has called a meeting of his committee for July 2, at Washington, to make the necessary arrangements for the dedication, so that it may be considered settled that that interesting ceremony will take place at the above-mentioned time.

PRESIDENTIAL.

SENATOR BEN. WADE AT HOME.

His Personal Manners and Habits—His Views on Labor—Explanation of His Kansas Speech, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Happening the other day to be in Ashtabula, and learning we were within 10 miles of the home of Hon. BEN. WADE, we determined to avail ourselves of an invitation, extended by that gentleman more than a year ago, to visit him at his home. A dusty ride over a plankroad in a lumbering old stage, and in two hours we were set down before the hotel in the little village of Jefferson, which was the home of JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, and is where BEN. WADE, for more than thirty years, has resided. Jefferson is a little inland town of less than 1,600 inhabitants, and a dreary enough looking place to produce great men. Nevertheless, it has furnished more men of note than any other place in Ohio, except Cincinnati.

We found the venerable statesman at a law-office, surrounded by the village lawyers, with whom he was joking, laughing, talking and telling stories as only an old backwoodsman can. Poor Mr. LINCOLN, how he loved to tell stories of the days when he was a flatboatman, or split rails in Illinois. *So Mr. Wade will sit for hours and talk of the time when he drove cattle to New-York, dug on the Erie Canal with a spade, or chopped cordwood in Ohio.* Story-telling, by the way, is decidedly a weakness of our Western statesmen, and nothing delights them so much as a log-cabin dinner, or a jog of forty miles in an old-fashioned four-horse stage coach.

After introducing us to his friends, Mr. WADE invited us to his house near by, and there introduced us to his family, which consists of a wife, two sons and a daughter-in-law, who is the wife of his eldest son, Gen. WADE.

Mr. WADE lives in a plain white frame house, hid away among the trees and surrounded by ample grounds. Everything about him is like the man, plain but substantial. In the lot near the house stands his office, or "den," as the family familiarly term it, and here, for more than thirty years, when not in Congress, Mr. WADE has passed most of his time. Entering it with the Senator, we found two rooms, the floors lined from floor to ceiling with bookcases, filled with books. This library contains nothing but public documents, maps and charts, and is the most complete in the country, embracing all information concerning the Government, from its foundation to the present day. *Nile's Register, Madison's Notes, Knox's Reports*, and many other books *long since out of print*, can be found there.

A carpet, lounge, an old-fashioned arm chair, a few common chairs, a table, and some maps on the wall completed the furniture of the rooms which seemed dreary and lonely enough in their isolated solitude.

Begging us to be seated, the Senator at once began to tell us about his late trip West, and the immense country he had traveled over. The towns, cities, roads, land, climate, water, timber, minerals, all he had seen was rapidly related to us and with a power and perception we have never seen equaled. The Pacific Railroad excited his enthusiasm, and he emphatically pronounced it one of the greatest enterprises of modern times. He gave us a minute account of the manner and rapidity with which it is built. The road-bed men, the tie-cutters, supply trains, the rail men, the spike men, the measurers, all appeared visibly before us, and we were soon convinced that Mr. WADE had seen more in his one trip West than we had in three trips, and a considerable residence there to boot.

We asked Mr. WADE about his Lawrence speech, and happening to have a New-York TIMES in our pocket, we read to him the report of the speech in that paper, and what the editor said of it. At the conclusion of the reading the old Senator *laughed heartily*, and said:

"*That is a very garbled account, and the editor purposely misunderstands me.* Why, Sir, if you would make an equitable distribution of all the property in the United States to-day among the people, in five years it would again be in the hands of a few men. Such a measure would not be just, nor would it be of any practicable advantage to the poor people if done. The editors and correspondents who have been writing about my speech know very well *I am not in favor of such a foolish thing as the distribution of property or of disbursing, in any way, property rights.*"

We then asked him if he would not contradict the erroneous reports made of his speech. He said:

"No; I don't care what they say about me. *I never read my own speeches*, or contradict anything that is said about them."

"But," said we, "what they are saying about your speech is injuring your prospects for the Presidency."

He *laughed heartily* and replied: "My dear Sir, I do not seek that office. I never sought any office, and never will. I have served the people only because they wished me to, and not of my own choosing. It is thirty years since I began public life. I am an old man, as you see, and need rest."

It is certainly true that Mr. WADE has never sought office, his election in all cases having been the voluntary action of the people or their representatives. We urged the venerable Senator to give us his views on the labor question, and he did so at great length, saying among other things, "that system of labor which degrades the poor man and elevates the rich; which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; which drags the very soul out of a poor man for a pitiful existence, is wrong. *We must elevate the laborer and give him a share in the proceeds of his labor.*"

We asked him how this was to be done, and he said:

"*I dont know*: I have thought much upon the subject, but *can not solve it.* The man who successfully solves that problem will do more for the world than any man who has lived in it *since the days of Christ.*"

We asked him if he had no ideas about the matter?

"Yes," he replied, "many, but none worthy of so great a subject. I believe, however, that *the shadow of the great struggle is upon us, and we must meet it.* There is a deep discontent among the masses, and they will shortly demand that their condition be made more comfortable. Both in this country and England, there is a restlessness, a feverish excitement, a discontentedness with their lot among the poor classes that we cannot disregard. The people want more recreation; more enjoyment; they are casting about for relief from their monotonous and half-starved condition, and they will have it."

We related to Mr. WADE HORACE GREELEY's plan of coöperative labor, and asked what he thought of it, and what was his opinion of Mr. GREELEY.

He said: "Mr. GREELEY is a wise man; he has done some very foolish things; but he perhaps has more knowledge on all subjects than any man in this country. I think well of his plan, and the *idea of coöperation, if carried out among the working classes, will do much to ameliorate their condition.*" He then went on to show how, in Cincinnati, New-York, Boston, and other places, working men had combined, started manufactories, and were doing well. He showed how, by the principle of cooperation, laborers in large factories could build or rent houses, keep little supply stores, buy goods in large quantities for their families, and in various ways save about one-third of what it costs them to live. "But," said Mr. WADE, "*the principle of coöperation is about as far as I have got*, and, though certainly good in itself, it will not cover the whole case, and still something more will be required."

We called the attention of the Senator to the fact that from the moment they were set free, the negroes, in many parts of the South, had refused to labor for wages, and demanded a share of the cotton they raised.

"Yes," said WADE, "that is the principle—give the laborers an interest in the proceeds of his labor. The negroes got hold of the idea almost immediately, and *it is wonderful they should so soon have comprehended it.* Why, Sir, when I was a young man I worked on a farm for $10 a month, and it never entered my head that I should have a share of the proceeds of my labor; yet the products of the farm were considerable, and the profits must have been large. It certainly must be a great advantage to work on the shares, and the negroes are the first large class of workingmen who thoroughly comprehend it."

The Senator then went on at great length to give us his views on the labor question, and certainly they were remarkable and striking, showing he had deeply studied the matter. We are not sure we have done right in quoting Mr. WADE, and feel that we have done him an injustice, for *no man can quote him correctly.* You must hear and see him to thoroughly understand him, and *it is not so much what he says, as the way he says it, that makes it remarkable.* He is a self-made man, and original thinker, and *perhaps* the best informed man now in public life in this country. His parents were among the poorest people in Massachusetts, and he never had but seven days' schooling; yet, at the age of 21, he had read a vast number of books, mastered the Euclid, and was well versed in philosophy and science. He read the Bible through in a single Winter by the light of pine torches in his wood-chopping cabin. He read much, and reflected on all he read. His grandfather on his mother's side was a minister, and had a small but well-selected library, and to this he was indebted in his early youth for much valuable information. Mr. WADE says the most difficult thing to solve he ever met with was *algebra.* He was working on a farm when he commenced studying it: he had no one to show him, and *he read it over fifty times without understanding it.* Often when following the plow he thought for hours over the mysterious signs and letters until they seemed as large as his hand. He had read them so often they were constantly before his eyes as clearly as if they were painted upon canvas, but *he could make nothing out of them.* Gradually he began to comprehend them, and he has not forgotten the propositions to this day he then solved. Mr. WADE is still a hard student, and what he studies is thoroughly mastered before he lays it down. A single example will suffice to show his application: Last Summer we were with him when he was studying Cæsar's campaigns; he had Napoleon's Life of the great General, and although the Senator rose early and went to his study, and continued there until night, he did not average more than twenty or thirty pages per day. Sometimes he would read a page two or three times over, then all the battles were studied and compared with other authorities, bridges were carefully measured and distances calculated, maps and charts consulted, the notes of the author examined and compared with the commentaries, and everything done that might give a clear and comprehensive idea of the subject under investigation. *Mr. Wade ought to, and no doubt does, understand the campaigns of Cæsar.* The habits of the Senator are peculiar. He rises at daylight Summer and Winter, and makes up the fires in the house; then he goes to his office, makes the fire, sweeps it out, dusts off the furniture, and goes to the stable to look after his horses. When he returns he wakes up the family, and then goes to his study and reads until called to breakfast. After breakfast he takes a walk of two miles, and returns to his study and reads until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mail comes in. He goes to the post-office, gets his own mail, and opens and reads it. All letters to be answered at once are laid on the table and the rest tied in a bunch and put into the drawer "requiring attention." He gets over fifty papers and periodicals, and disposes of them in this way: The Cincinnati papers, the New-Yord *Tribune*, COWLES' Cleveland *Leader* and the New-York *Independent* are laid away for his own reading, and the rest are sent into the house for his family to read. Any one who notices anything they think he should see, marks the article or paragraph and lays the paper on the table, and at night his wife reads it to him. His wife, who is a great reader and a most intelligent and accomplished lady, generally reads one or two hours to him every night.

Mr. Wade is very fond of Nasby, and all his letters are read at night, so the whole family can laugh with him, for he says *he don't like to laugh alone.* Comical books are often read to him, and amuse him immensely. His wife, being asked for a Christmas gift, bought him "Old Mother Goose," and he was so greatly pleased with her taste, that to convince her he appreciated her gift, he *learned every line by heart and insisted on repeating it to her almost daily.* Of his periodicals, the *Westminster Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Harper*, he reads himself, and the rest are sent to the family, to be marked and read as the papers.

At 6 o'clock each day Mr. WADE finishes reading his papers and goes to his supper. He has not eaten any dinner for twenty years, contending that two meals a day are enough for any one to eat, and that he always feels better when he only eats twice. The rest of the family eat three times per day. Mr. WADE cannot eat anything cooked in grease, and *the sight of butter almost turns his stomach. They have often tried to deceive him by putting small particles of butter in his victuals, but he usually detects the presence of grease, and refuses to eat.* After supper he walks two miles and returns to his office, which he locks up at dusk and joins his family. He retires early, seldom sitting up, even in Summer, later than 10 o'clock. For more than twenty years Mr. WADE has taken his daily walk of four miles, and it is this habit that enables him to walk so much when in Washington. He always visits the Departments on foot, and many's the poor fellow who had business with him that has been wearied into a lather of sweat and had the life half dragged out of him by being trotted over the hot streets of Washington and around the Departments, the Senator utterly refusing to ride, and not seeming to mind the walking or hot sun.

The Senator is not a rich man, but has a competence which he made by hard toil at his profession, and by saving each year a part of his salary. His income of seven or eight thousand a year is all he wants, as it enables him to live comfortably and entertain his friends, of whom he is very fond, and always has some of them around him.

Mr. WADE was born at Feeding Hills, Mass., in 1800, and is, therefore, 67 years of age; but he is so hale, hearty and active, that he does not look a day over 50. He has not a gray hair in his head, his mind is clear, and more retentive than it ever was, and he can still shoot a rifle with almost any man in the State. He frequently goes hunting and fishing, and is very fond of the society of sportsmen. The impression has prevailed that he was a coarse, ill-grained, hard-hearted man, but never was there a greater mistake in the world. When in debate, he is harsh and unmerciful to his opponent, but when "off duty" there is no more genial, companionable, or agreeable man than BEN. WADE. He is, in every sense of the word, an honest man, and despises a coward or trickster. *When enraged, he will swear furiously, but is always ready to apologize or repair any wrong he may unintentionally do.* He is a strictly temperate man, and has never been known in his whole life to be under the influence of liquor. He has been a Senator at Washington for 17 years, and was four years a State Senator, and several years a State Judge. His great talent and unswerving honesty has made him the leader of his party in the National Capitol, and last Winter he was chosen President of the Senate and acting Vice-President of the United States. In the event of the death or removal of President JOHNSON, Mr. WADE would succeed him in office. His well-known ability and long experience in public affairs has qualified him to fill any position, and he has hosts of friends all over the Union. Many think he will be nominated for the Presidency in 1868, and if he is he will make a strong run, and we shall give him our vote with pleasure, for we really know of no one who would make a better President than the simple-hearted, stout-minded, genial and honest old BEN. WADE. S. H. P.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Negroes and City Taxes—A Railroad Snarl—Gen. Burton—The University of South Carolina—Rains—Negro Churches—Politics, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Monday, June 24, 1867.

Some days ago a committee of freedmen, representing the Union League Association, No. 10, of this city, waited upon the City Council with a petition, of which the purpose was to call the attention of that body to the taxes that are imposed upon the freedmen at this time. The document proceeds to say: "We are willing and desire to be a law-abiding people, but we don't think that we should be compelled to pay a tax to support the city alms and orphan houses and free schools, when we are not represented, but we are willing to pay all other taxes that may be justly imposed upon us. We are willing and would gladly pay the objectionable taxes complained of, when provisions are made for all citizens alike. We earnestly pray that your honorable body would remove that portion of the taxes, and take cognizance of this our petition."

Now, at first blush, all this sounds very reasonable; but a little closer examination of it, and of the facts therein assumed, will show that there is some effort at effect over and above the good of the community.

The petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means of the City Council, which has just reported upon it. The Committee does not find sufficient cause for the complaint made in the petition. The language of the report upon this point is as follows:

"The city levies no tax for street work, but simply demands twelve days' work per annum on the streets, in accordance with the laws of the State and the city, and at the option of the party, the city grants immunity from this labor by the payment of a small sum—all of which, and more, is necessarily expended on the work of the streets. In regard to the tax alleged to be collected for the support of the Alms-house. Orphan-house and free schools, we are not aware that any such tax is levied, except by the State Tax Collector as poor tax, from which the city receives its quota, and is only a partial support of the poor. The United States tax is levied on all citizens alike, from which the colored citizens exclusively receive the benefit of free school and hospital accommodation, and more advantageously than could be at present dispensed by the city authorities.'

A RAILROAD SNARL.

This community has been a good deal exercised about a railroad difficulty in progress within the corporate limits of the city. The issue is between the South Carolina Railroad (connecting Charleston and Columbia) and the Augusta Railroad, (connecting Augusta and Columbia;) and the matter of the issue is, that the South Carolina Railroad wishes to prevent the Augusta Railroad from crossing its track, which the latter needs to do in order to connect with the Charlotte Railroad. The right of the Augusta Railroad, now in process of construction, to cross the track of the South Carolina Railroad is a point now in the courts; but meanwhile the new road is anxious to push itself on to completion as rapidly as possible, and the community sympathizes warmly in this desire. Indeed, the public convenience has so long called for this new road that any interference with the enterprise is received with great and just impatience. Several weeks ago the Augusta road reached the other road, and was proceeding to cross with its new track; but the South Carolina Railroad put an engine and some cars attached across the point roached by the new road, and kept this train either standing at that point, or moving up and down across it in such way that the workmen of the new road could not lay their crossing. This continued for some weeks, when the baffled road applied to the City Council for aid—asked to have the obstructing train removed as a nuisance upon one of the public streets of the city. This the Council decided to do. The obstructing train was forcibly removed by the Police. Thereupon the crossing of the new road was immediately laid, but the agent of the South Carolina Railroad, had it torn up at once. The City Council fined the Agent and his employes for the nuisance in the street there, through their instrumentality. And it is thus the matter now stands. The Augusta road is ready to proceed again with its work, and what will be done again to thwart it we must wait to see. Meanwhile the community feels that the South Carolina Railroad is standing in a very undignified attitude, and is thwarting a purpose in which the community feels a profound interest, and one which it hopes, at all hazards, to see pushed to completion as speedily as possible.

The completion of the Augusta Railroad will shorten the travel between the southwest and North, on this through line, several hours—perhaps six or eight. This will materially interfere with the business of the South Carolina Railroad by taking from it the great stream of through travel and freight, and this circumstance explains the savageness with which that company are trying to retard the new road.

GENERAL BURTON.

The new commandant of the post has been here but a few days. Gen. GREENE was ordered a few weeks ago to the west to command some forces against the unruly Indians. It is to supply the vacancy thus created that Gen. BURTON comes. Rumor gives us the hope that he will be the most popular of our post commandants, although Gen. GREENE has been very much liked. It can scarcely be said that society is open to these gentlemen at all in Columbia. They are kindly and courteously received; but not socially, except in a very limited way.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The annual examination of this institution (located in Columbia) is now in progress, and will end in the course of a week. There are but ninety students in the University at this time, the depression in business generally reaching institutions of learning very appreciably. A Summer vacation of three months supervenes upon this examination. No degrees are conferred this year; the present *régime* not having been in course long enough to turn out graduates yet.

THE RAINS.

For ten days we have had, pretty generally over the State, and probably over the whole South, constant and sometimes very heavy rains. There have been hours, but not a day, without rain. As the wheat crop is just reaped, and generally still in the field—piled in "shocks," as they are called—this constant wet is likely to do it material injury, both in diminishing the yield and in deteriorating the quality of flour made from the grain. This injury results through the sprouting (germinating) of the grains through the moisture in which they are kept. Another and just now very appreciable injury resulting from these rains is the delay it causes in the marketing processes, keeping the starving people longer from the so-much-needed sustenance. The harvesting for the low-country and mid-country is now over, and is in process in the northern and mountain regions. The crop is good.

FREEDMEN CHURCHES.

The pious communities of the colored population are pushing on their good works with spirit and energy. On the 13th inst. was laid the corner-stone of a new church, a denomination known as the African Methodist Church of the United States. The stone was laid with ceremonies by the U. L. A. No. 10, which seems to be an organization that cares for both the politics as well as religion of the negroes of Columbia. This church is located at the corner of Taylor and Sumter streets. Some petty thieves, fancying the corner-stone must contain valuable coins—judging, perhaps, from the imposing ceremonies with which it was laid—broke into the cavity a night or two after the laying, but were disgusted, no doubt, to find only eighty-five cents in coin.

The Calvary Baptist Church (colored) also are building, or are to build, a new house of worship. The congregation have purchased a lot, have paid $500 toward the same, and have appointed a committee of five freedmen to canvass the city for donations, in order to complete the payment for the lot and to build the proposed church. The Pastor, Rev. WM. JOHNSON, (colored,) is to visit the North soon in the interest of the same movement. The whites favor these measures, and encourage and aid them as much as practicable. It is felt that churches in themselves will do good, while they will keep the attention of restless spirits from speculative politics, which promise so much harm to the poor negro.

POLITICS.

Very little is doing, in a public way, in politics proper. All parties seem to be awaiting the registration orders of the General commanding; but the General commanding seems to be too busy with the hot water into which he is getting with the Administration at Washington to give registration its full measure of attention. The people complain that the commanding General is giving more immediate and prompt attention to omnibus seats for negroes, than to the graver and, as the people think, more important and urgent matter of registration and reconstruction. BOISE.

THE WEST.

The Eight-Hour Excitement Over—The Extra Session of the Legislature—Crop Reports—College Commencements—Billiard Tournament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 27, 1867.

The eight-hour excitement has wholly died out, and the subject is not discussed now. No new subject of general interest has taken its place, and hence unusual quietude has settled down upon the city. It is, however, the season of pic-nics, excursions and church festivals, and these are quite plenty. Last Saturday saw six large pic-nic parties leave the city, representing as many different Sabbath-schools and taking as many different directions into the country by rail. And so our people keep from stagnation even in these dull times. The extra session of the Legislature excites a little interest. The disposition of the State Penitentiary, with its eleven hundred inmates, is a matter of some importance. It has heretofore been a "job," out of which or through which politicians have contrived to draw money from the treasury. Those who have profited by it formerly are seeking to make a good thing out of it in their future, and their agents in and out of the Legislature are pulling every possible wire to accomplish their purposes. The proposition to purchase and reoccupy the Alton Penitentiary—a purely private speculation—was voted down promptly, which shows that the present Legislature is not so much in favor of "jobbing" as its predecessors have been.

The crop reports still continue favorable. The speculators start reports every now and then in relation to injuries to the growing grain, but these are promptly contradicted from the localities, and these harpies are doomed to go to the wall. It is astonishing to what extent the grain speculating mania has affected the people of the West. Young men in all kinds of business invest their small capital in wheat or corn, and of course in the end lose. Men residing in the country, and in the cities and villages of this and the surrounding States, rush into Chicago, expecting to realize fortunes in a little less than no time at all. When they do not come personally, they operate through commission houses. They are led on at first, as is the case in other species of gambling, and are permitted to win. But in the end they are fleeced by the Chicago sharpers, and hundreds are just now engaged in the very cheerful business of settling up balances on the loss side of the ledger. A friend of mine residing over in Indiana, was in town last week "arranging" for a balance of $16,000 on some corn operations he had gone into.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The ninth annual commencement of the Chicago University closed last evening. The graduates number thirty-two from the Literary Department and twenty from that of Law. The exercises were of a high order throughout. Under the very able management of President BURROUGHS, this young University is making itself a reputation high up toward the first rank of our literary institutions. There have been over three hundred students on the register during the past year.

The University is in want of funds, like all other institutions of learning in the first years of their existence. Its friends, however, have of late been doing something quite handsome. WILLIAM JONES, Esq., of this City, has given it some $30,000, and out of compliment to him the Southern wing has been, by a unanimous vote of the Trustees, christened "Jones Hall." Hon. W. B. OGDEN, President of the Northwestern Railroad, has stipulated to erect the north wing at a cost of $50,000 provided $100,000 is raised for general purposes. This completed, the University building will be one of the most magnificent educational edifices in the country.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Our local improvements are yet at a stand-still. We cannot agree upon any plan for draining the river, but are still discussing the canal-deepening project. But I hardly think that the city will go to the expense of $3,000,000 for the purpose. The pumps at Bridgeport, for supplying the canal, have been at work during the past week drawing water from the river. One result has been to create a current in the river, which attracts the large fish from the lake. These no sooner imbibe the water of the South Branch than it proves fatal to them, and the river in the vicinity of the pumps is covered with dead fish—huge catfish, weighing twenty pounds. There they lie in wagon-loads, and complaints were to-day entered to the Board of Health, lest they create a pestilence.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The billiard tournament, which has been in progress in this city during the week, closed last evening, as such things generally close in Chicago, with a big drunk. We don't understand the merits of the contest, but it was something about the "championship of the State." It attracted considerable numbers of the "fancy" here, and the public exhibitions were largely attended.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Everything is dull. Everybody is holding off for better times. Money is scarce for general purposes, although the banks and speculators appear to have a sufficiency of currency. The only rational solution of the present condition of things, is by reference to the reckless extravagance in which the whole Western country has indulged for the past few years. The drygoods trade is merely nominal. The long and pretentious "market reports" of our daily papers—exceeding those of New-York by one-half at least—are entirely out of proportion to the business done. They are mainly based upon gambling operations. The real actual business could be recorded in a very small compass. It is about as legitimate as reporting the transactions of the faro table.

Crops in the West.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, June 28.

During the past week, in all our correspondence, we hear not a single word of actual damage done crops, though we have the usual fears expressed that "if it don't soon rain," or "if it don't soon stop raining," we will not have as good a crop as expected. It is well to know, however, that, so far as we can hear, no general disaster has anywhere happened to the crops. Although in Iowa and Minnesota the rain is falling in abundance—too abundantly to suit the farmer, while other sections are needing rain, yet in those localities the wheat is not far enough advanced to suffer from a good soaking.

In the great wheat fields of Southern Illinois, where the choicest winter wheat is raised, reaping machines by hundreds are now at this moment whirring through the golden grain and gathering out of harm's way one of the best wheat crops ever raised in Egypt. We know of one firm in Southern Illinois which sold, the past season, in six counties, four hundred and six new reaping machines, and these, together with all the hundreds of old ones in the same district, are now at work. This item may give some idea of the magnitude of the crop in that section. And gradually the army of harvesters is coming North, gathering the fruits of the earth as they come, and a few weeks will tell the tale, if we mistake not, of a bountiful harvest.

The Reported Drowning of Rev. S. M. Merrill.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Rev. S. M. MERRILL, formerly of this city, was drowned in the Saranac River, near Plattsburgh, on Wednesday evening. He was out fishing with his sons CHARLES and JOHN, and a young man named BROWN. They had been thus engaged about an hour, when they concluded to return home, when Mr. MERRILL went to the bow of the boat to haul in the anchor. When it was nearly out of the water he lost his balance, and fell in and was drowned. There never was a more singular case of drowning recorded than this. Dr. WENTWORTH, of Troy, who was in Plattsburgh, says that "the young man with him at first felt no apprehension, knowing the water to be shallow, and because as he came to the surface he shouted, 'I'm all right!' Seeing that he neither gained the boat nor the bank, but was on the contrary floating towards the piers of the railroad bridge a few rods below, his son, a good swimmer, plunged after him, and got within a few feet of him, when in the shadow of the bridge the boy says his father disappeared, and he saw no more of him." We should like to see the body before we should consider that drowning had taken place under such circumstances. And the body has not yet been recovered, notwithstanding a faithful search stimulated by the offer of a liberal reward by the trustees of the church. MERRILL preached last Sunday night to a crowded house, on the "Responsibilities and Duties of the Press." His life was insured against accidents for $6,000, and the policy would have expired Thursday. Dr. WENTWORTH gives no credit to the conjecture that he "made away with himself to escape ecclesiastical investigation" into his late meeting by agreement, or to the rumor that he "waded ashore and ran away" to secure the avails of the insurance policy to his family. There is a deep mystery connected with the affair, and its solution will be awaited with interest.

Trial of Chauncey F. Page for the Murder of His Wife and Mother-in-Law.

The trial of CHAUNCEY F. PAGE, for the murder of his wife and her mother, a few miles from Valparaiso, Ind., on the night of the 15th of January last, commenced in Laporte, Ind., June 27. The feeling against the accused on the part of the citizens of Valparaiso was such that he demanded a change of venue, which was granted, as under the circumstances it was thought that he could not obtain a fair and impartial trial there. A correspondent says:

"The prisoner, PAGE, was conducted into the court-room by the Sheriff at 3:30 o'clock. He has not, in any respect, the appearance of a murderer. Quite the reverse is the fact. With a mild expression of countenance, a light blue eye, and a rather high forehead, he is a pleasant-featured man, and one who would never be accused of such a hideous crime, except upon proof which is expected to be developed in the trial now in progress. He depicts no anxiety, if he feels any, except an earnest attention to the proceedings, watching steadily and scrutinizing closely each juror called for the purpose of examination. He is about 35 years of age.

In anticipation of trouble in securing a jury competent to sit upon the case, in consequence of the widespread excitement and indignation felt concerning the murder, a special *venire* was issued by the Court, requiring the presence of two hundred and fifty citizens of this city and adjacent county. There are none here who feel any doubt concerning the guilt of the accused. Every juror called had formed an opinion, and a great many declared that evidence of innocence would not change their opinion, and that they could not do the accused justice. The whole of the afternoon was occupied in impaneling a jury."

Sentence of a Counterfeiter.

From the Rochester Express, June 29.

JOHN SIMS, who was convicted at the United States Circuit, now in Session at Canandaigua, of counterfeiting, was sentenced yesterday by Judge SMALLEY to pay a fine of $4,000 and costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned at Auburn ten years. Thus SIMS finally comes to a round turn. For the past fifteen years he has been the head centre of all the thieves and counterfeiters in the State. He is possessed of ample means, and has made his money dishonestly. Several years ago, when the Rochester Transportation Company were the victims of a systematic course of robbery of goods from boats with cargoes consigned to the West from New-York, and Mayor FISH, who was one of the Transportation Company, followed the matter up with vigor until he finally, after an incalculable amount of trouble and expense, tracked the authorship to JOHN SIMS, and had him arrested and prosecuted, driving him to the wall until he owned up that he could not beat HENRY L. FISH, who relented and "let up" on his customer and saved him from prison. Operatives BRUCE and HILDRETH have the second time brought him to bay, and he is about to expiate his long career of rascality. Through his wealth he has managed to have considerable influence, and in his trial he employed the ablest counsel in the State. He resides in Onondaga County, and he has been the chief organizer of the network of counterfeiters spread throughout the State.

The sentences as pronounced by Judge SMALLEY, of the United States District Court, at Canandaigua, on Friday afternoon, were as follows:

John H. Sims was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at Auburn, pay a fine of $4,000 and the costs of prosecution and stand committed till paid.

Van Vechten Bedner; sentenced to 10 years at the Albany Penitentiary and pay costs of prosecution.

Edward Gillett; sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment at Auburn State Prison.

James McNeal; sentenced to 2 years and 6 months at Auburn State Prison.

Edward Gray; sentenced to 2 years and 6 months at Monroe County Penitentiary.

Samuel Elletson; sentenced to 2 years and 5 months at Auburn State Prison.

MAXIMILIAN.

Latest Rumors and Reports Concerning His Fate.

He is Said to Have Been Shot on the 19th of June.

The Report Credited at the Austrian and French Legations at Washington.

The City of Mexico Captured by the Liberals on the 20th of June.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 30.

Dispatches from New-Orleans were received in this City yesterday which, if correct, confirm the worst fears of the friends of the unfortunate Austrian Prince who was deluded by the Emperor of France into the belief that he was destined to be the political regenerator of Mexico. The dispatches state that an Austrian sloop-of-war arrived Saturday morning at Southwest Pass, and there landed telegraphic dispatches for the Austrian Government. The national ensign was heavily draped with mourning, in token of some great public calamity; but upon this subject her officers declined to give any information, observing complete reticence in regard to it.

They, however, communicated the report, which had reached Vera Cruz just previous to the sailing of the Austrian steamer, that the City of Mexico was captured by the Liberal army on the 20th of June, though up to the hour of their departure no particulars of the event had transpired.

To-day the Government received information, it is supposed through the officers of the Austrian steamer, that MAXIMILIAN was shot on the 19th of June, one day previous to the reported capture of the City of Mexico. The report does not come through any official channels of our own, and at the Department of State it is not fully credited, though regarded as exceedingly probable. If true, the confirmation will not be long in reaching this country.

The same news has been received at the Austrian and French Legations, and they give it full credence. For though it is thought that JUAREZ was disposed to spare the life of MAXIMILIAN, it is well known that his Generals were inclined to the side of severity; and it is not at all improbable that, finding that JUAREZ was favorable to his release, they took the matter into their own hands and assumed the responsibility of his execution. This is, of course, mere supposition. JUAREZ himself may have at length yielded to the demands of the army and ordered the unfortunate Prince to be shot, regardless alike of the eloquent intercession of the illustrious exile of Guernsey, and of the advice and remonstrance of our own Government.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Vermont Democratic State Convention were the following:

Resolved, That believing in the patriotism and wisdom of the founders of this Government, we will strive to preserve it as they made it.

Resolved, That we will earnestly endeavor to preserve this country from the fate of Mexico, and other Governments on this continent, where the will of a dominant faction is the rule of action, instead of a known and written Constitution, and laws legally made and enforced.

Resolved, That we believe each State has the right to regulate the elective franchise for itself, and we, as citizens of the State of Iowa, are opposed to striking the word "white" out of our Constitution, and that the existing tariff loans are unjust and heavily burdensome to the agricultural States, without being of corresponding benefit to the Government, and only of advantage to a few manufacturing States, and should be repealed or greatly modified.

Resolved, That all classes of property should pay a proportionate rate toward defraying the expenses of the Government. We are, therefore, in favor of taxing Government bonds the same as other property.

Resolved, That the unnecessary and corrupt expenditures of the National Government are a serious burden upon the people, and tend to gorge and support a vast army of Government officials in civil life, and a great amount of military force, and have our earnest condemnation.

Resolved, That justice demands that the wealth of this country, represented by the securities of the National Government, should bear its just proportion of taxation, and that it is the duty of Congress to immediately effect this result.

Resolved, That the subordination of military to civil authority is not only guaranteed by the organic law of the Republic, but is the essential attribute of free government; and that the establishment of military satraps over one-half the Union, vesting in one man absolute power over life, liberty and property, is an usurpation which annuls the Constitution and substitutes force for law, the only distinction between despotism and freedom.

Resolved, That as Mr JEFFERSON and his followers in 1801 contested the arbitrary and vindictive "alien and sedition law" of Congress, as an attempt to usurp and centralize unlawful power in the National Government, in derogation of the "reserved rights of the States and the people," so do we contest the arbitrary assumptions and usurpations of the present fractional Congress, as destructive of the rights and liberty of the people.

A motion to instruct the State Committee to call the next State Convention as a Delegate Convention was debated, and finally rejected. The vote to elect delegates at large and four alternates to the next Democratic National Convention was carried by a large majority, and they were accordingly elected.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention was held at Des Moines, June 26, about 200 delegates being in attendance. Many portions of the State were not represented. The following nominations were made:

For Governor—CHARLES MASON, of Des Moines County.

Lieutenant Governor—D. M. HARRIS, of Guthrie County.

Supreme Judge—JNO. H. CRAIG, of Lee County.

Attorney General—W. T. BARKER, of Dubuque County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—MORTIMER L. FISHER, of Clayton County.

There was considerable wrangling over the resolutions, but as finally adopted they recommend a License Law instead of the present Prohibitory Liquor Law, and that the right of suffrage be granted to foreigners, after they have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State one year. A resolution in regard to reconstruction was also adopted. The other resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depend.

Conviction of Thomas Lawton Affirmed—Question of Jurisdiction Decided.

From the Syracuse Journal, June 29.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, which closed its session yesterday, confirmed the conviction of THOMAS LAWTON, and directed the Court of Sessions to pass sentence upon him. LAWTON was indicted for burglary in the third degree, for entering the leather-store of BURKE BROTHERS, north of the County Clerk's Office, on Salina-street. On the trial it appeared, by the testimony of an accomplice who turned State's evidence, that a burglary was attempted, but that the parties were intercepted before its completion. The jury thereupon found the prisoner guilty for an attempt to commit burglary. The indictment contained but a single count, and that charged the completion of the offence, the District-Attorney contending that was the proper form, and that under such an indictment the offence could be proven either as completed or intercepted in its execution. After the verdict of conviction by the jury, and before sentence, an appeal was taken to the General Term by the prisoner's counsel, and the case was argued at the April session; and at the session of the Court held this week the judges unanimously decided that the conviction was proper under the indictment.

THE MASSACRE OF THE CHEYENNES.

There is no doubt but certain interested persons on the frontier are striving by every means in their power to bring about an Indian war of extermination. By their machinations the Press of the country are made to teem with highly-colored accounts of Indian depredations, and telegraphic operators and many newspaper correspondents are evidently retained in their service. Column after column of the public Press is given up to the discussion of the Indian question. At the East the general tenor of the articles are in favor of forbearance, toward and humane treatment of the Indians. At the West it is directly the other way, and no amount of inhumanity and savage fiendishness is considered too severe for them. Utter and complete annihilation of the depredating tribes, men, women and children, is openly advocated, and the civil officers of some of the Territories are preparing to enter upon such a campaign. In reading upon this subject one sees frequent reference to what is known as "the Chivington massacre," and although that event was of recent occurrence it is doubtful if its details are remembered. To recall its atrocities, and to show that "outrages" are sometimes committed upon, as well as by Indians, is the object of this article.

During the Spring and Summer of 1864 some of the Indians in the Territory of Colorado were exceedingly troublesome. Much stock had been stolen from the settlers and from emigrants, and numerous murders had been committed. A large force of regular and volunteer troops were stationed at different points to preserve order, but the detachments were so widely separated as to be of no assistance to each other, and comparatively of little use in the country. Vigorous efforts were being made to secure the friendship of the Indians, and agents were specially commissioned for that purpose. Many of the chiefs who had been brought over to the side of peace were engaged in converting the tribes, with a good show of success. It was a hard matter to discover which one of the tribes was especially responsible for the depredations, and, consequently, all were censured. Every Indian was considered an enemy, and soldiers and settlers shot them down whenever the opportunity occurred. Even the Indian spies sent out from the forts by commanding officers frequently complained of being shot at by whites while on their secret missions.

On the 4th of September, 1864, after certain depredations had been committed by the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, instigated by white men, (as proven subsequently,) three Cheyennes were brought prisoners to Fort Lyon, then commanded by Major WYNKOOP, of the First Colorado Cavalry. These prisoners represented that they came as Commissioners from their chiefs, who were desirous of securing peace. They also stated that some white women and children were held prisoners at their camp, whom they were anxious to surrender. Major WYNKOOP immediately started for this camp with 125 men, and the prisoners were delivered to him. The chiefs then desired to make peace with him, but he had not authority to treat with them. He, however, brought in seven of the principal chiefs to confer with higher authority, and while awaiting explicit instructions from the Department Commander, he was instructed to deal with the tribe as his judgment dictated. He accordingly induced the chiefs to bring their families to the vicinity of Fort Lyon, to surrender their arms and stolen property, and become prisoners of war until he received further orders regarding them. All this was complied with by the Cheyennes, and for many days Major WYNKOOP fed the tribe on prisoners' rations. In November this officer was superseded in the command of Fort Lyon by Major S. J. ANTHONY, of the same regiment. The new commander continued to treat the Cheyennes as prisoners for some time, but eventually, when provisions were getting scarce, he restored them their arms and sent them about thirty miles away from the fort to enable them to subsist themselves by hunting. By his direction they encamped on Sand Creek to await the decision of the Department Commander, and to learn whether they were in future to live at peace or war with the whites.

At this time the Cheyenne village consisted of 100 lodges, containing 500 persons, of whom between one and two hundred were warriors, and the remainder women and children, and six or eight lodges of Arrapahoes, averaging five persons—men, women and children—to a lodge. These Indians, from the time of the first interview with Major WYNKOOP, had conducted themselves in perfect good faith, and no complaint whatever had been made in regard to them. They were under the protection of and were quietly awaiting orders from the Department Commander. So clearly was their position recognized that one of the Indian agents had presented the Chief BLACK KETTLE with an American flag, and instructed him in case he encountered strange troops to hoist that flag with a white one under it. Frequent communication was kept up with the fort, and Government employes and authorized traders were often sent to their village by Major ANTHONY.

This was the condition of things when, on the morning of the 28th of November, Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON, of the First Colorado Cavalry, appeared at Fort Lyon at the head of 700 mounted men. Col. CHIVINGTON was commander of the District of Colorado, and consequently was entirely beyond the limits of his command, Fort Lyon being in Arkansas. His forces consisted of the Third Colorado Cavalry, one battalion of the First Regiment, and four pieces of artillery. He was in search of Indians to kill, and had, while on the march, taken the precaution to stop all travel on the road he was pursuing, and had even turned back the mail coaches, lest the Indians should be apprised of his coming. At Fort Lyon he announced his intention to attack the Cheyenne village on Sand Creek. The officers of the garrison informed him that those Indians were friendly, and were at the time looked upon as being under Government protection. He replied that he had come out to kill Indians, and insisted upon attacking the Cheyennes. He finally persuaded Major ANTHONY, who, while he had protected the Indians, had no friendship for them, to join the expedition with upwards of 100 men. On the night of the 28th this force marched all night, and about sunrise appeared in front of the peaceful Indian village. BLACK KETTLE, seeing strange troops, hoisted the Stars and Stripes on top of his lodge, with the white emblem of peace beneath it, as he had been instructed to do. JOHN S. SMITH, a white United States interpreter, who had been sent from the fort two days before, hastened to meet the troops, but was driven back. The village was speedily surrounded by the troops, and Col. CHIVINGTON directed them to commence firing upon its inhabitants. He had previously instructed his men to take no prisoners, but to secure all the plunder they could.

The poor frightened Indians huddled together in front of their lodges, not knowing what to do. A volley of bullets and numerous charges of grape speedily scattered them, and men, women and children were soon flying across the prairie in all directions, vainly seeking shelter from the hail of shot and shell poured in upon them. A number of them were driven into Sand Creek, where they tried to screen themselves under the banks, but a shower of leaden hail soon found them out, and stretched most of them dead upon the ground. A few of the warriors made the best fight they could, and endeavored to protect their wives and little ones, but all in vain. In a very brief space seventy Indians lay dead on this one spot. In other parts of the field infuriated troopers were riding down their prey, and all were slaughtered who were overtaken. The blood of the decrepid old man was mingled with that of the babe at its dead mother's breast. One woman who was fleeing with her two little babes, received a mortal wound, and rather than that her innocent little ones should fall into the hands of the pursuing demons, drew her knife and cut both their throats, herself expiring as they fell at her feet. One little child scarcely able to walk was striving to overtake his fleeing parents, when a trooper dismounted and fired at him. He missed his mark, and the little naked babe hurried on. Another trooper dismounted, saying he could "fetch him," and discharged his rifle, but still the little fellow was unharmed. Still a third trooper essayed the murder, and with a steadier aim discharged his piece, and this time the helpless child fell, shot through the heart. With the rout of the Indians commenced a series of horrors which were never equaled. The dead were scalped and mutilated in a manner almost incredible. The persons of the dying and the dead women were outraged in a manner which cannot be described. Such acts of barbarity never before disgraced the record of a civilized nation. For more than two hours after the fighting ceased this work of savage barbarity continued, sanctioned and encouraged by the officers, who either coolly looked on or themselves assisted in it. When thirst for blood was satiated the troops marched back to their homes, boasting of their fiendish achievements, and carrying with them Indian scalps, and other trophies still more horrible.

Col. CHIVINGTON, in his report of this transaction, boasted that 500 Indians were slain, and that the tribe was exterminated. This was a mistake, however, as those who visited the scene immediately afterward, could find but between 125 and 150 dead. Of these two-thirds were women and children. All had been scalped, and their bodies frightfully mutilated. Nine soldiers were killed by the Indians and forty wounded. A large amount of plunder was secured by Col. CHIVINGTON from the Indian camp, including 250 horses, and a large number of buffalo robes, valued at from $20 to $30 each. None of this property was ever accounted for to the Government. On the contrary, most of the horses were forthwith run off to New-Mexico, escorted by soldiers of Col. CHIVINGTON'S command, and the robes were hawked about the streets of Colorado towns.

Immediately after this terrible massacre of Indians who had always been recognized as friendly, a storm of indignation was raised at the East which even the bloodthirsty residents of the frontier recognized as just. The Committee on the Conduct of the War investigated the matter, and the most virulent Indian hater of Colorado was forced to admit that any attack on the Cheyennes was entirely uncalled for. The only reason given why Col. CHIVINGTON should perpetrate the deed was that he was a candidate for Congress and hoped to gain popularity among the exterminationists of the Territory. A portion of his command was only enlisted for one hundred days, and as their time was about to expire, he resolved to give them a taste of the blood he had promised them, and so secure their votes in the pending campaign. The Committee, in submitting their report, characterize this as the most cruel, wanton, unprovoked slaughter on record, and stigmatize Col. CHIVINGTON as a base and cowardly man, unworthy to wear the uniform of the Government, and recommended that he be held to answer for his crimes before the proper tribunal. No action was taken on this recommendation, and notice is occasionally made to the effect that this infamous creature is still on the border, and figuring in more "expeditions against the Indians."

It was shown during the investigation of this massacre that one of the causes which led to it was the policy of the then Governor, EVANS, who had issued proclamation after proclamation calling for volunteers to fight Indians, authorizing citizens to shoot them down wherever they found them, and specially directing their attention to the "plunder" of which the Indians were possessed. As GOVS. MEAGHER, of Montana, and HUNT, of Colorado, are now adopting a similar policy, another massacre may shortly be expected, provided another Chivington can be found.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

A Coalition Ministry—Treatment of Emigrants.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

Matters appear to be progressing favorably toward the formation of a coalition ministry. The leading men of the four provinces, including the delegates sent to England to watch the Confederation measure, have had a conference at Ottawa, which general rumor avers has been so far satisfactory that the prelinaries of a new Cabinet have been arranged; and there is no doubt whatever that it is to be formed upon a coalition basis. Many of the members of the government have again left Ottawa; some coming west, with whom are Messrs. TILLEY, of New-Brunswick, and ARCHIBALD, of Nova-Scotia. These gentlemen attend a meeting of the friends of Messrs. HOWLAND and MCDOUGALL, to be held in this city this evening, for the purpose of discussing the question of a coalition. The meeting is expected to comprise all the Liberal members who have not given in their adhesion to Mr. BROWN. The idea of such a meeting is a good one, and it is believed that the presence of the two gentlemen from the other Provinces will have a beneficial effect upon the doubtful and wavering. The fact of this meeting taking place in advance of the Reform Convention to be held to-morrow, is rather significant. The selection of delegates for the latter is, meanwhile, going on very quietly. One municipality has refused to send delegates, and one or two others have declined to pledge their delegates against a Coalition Ministry. As the birthday of the new Union approaches the country begins to show signs of uneasiness, since it is apparent that much difficulty must be experienced in the formation of the first Cabinet. The strong feeling of opposition manifested against future combinations cannot fail to have some effect, and it will be no easy matter to put in motion the machinery of the New Dominion with such a powerful antagonism prevailing.

THE UNION CELEBRATION.

"Dominion Day," as it will henceforth be designated and observed as the grand national jubilee of the British North American Union, is looked forward to with increasing interest, and the preparations that are being made—at least in Canada—are on the most comprehensive scale. All the cities will do their best, and turn out processions, winding up with fireworks and illuminations. The volunteers are to have a general review, and may possibly be joined by the regular troops. The day, although set apart by proclamation, is not a legal holiday.

THE TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

Some excitement has been caused by alleged ill-treatment of emigrant passengers on the Grand Trunk Railway. For several years past considerable numbers of Germans and Norwegians, destined to the Western States, have come this way, taking ship to Quebec, thence by rail to Port Sarnia, on the western frontier; and, although there has been the greatest recklessness and disregard of human life exhibited in the conveyance of such emigrants, no formal complaints were made. This season, however, the emigrants have been crowded into ill-ventilated and uncomfortable cars, in such a manner as to excite remonstrance. The German Society of Montreal have taken the matter in hand, and they intend to bring it up in the proper manner. There can be no question that emigrants should be treated differently from pigs and sheep, and not huddled together in such a way as to incur the risk of their being suffocated, or famished for want of water. It is surprising that so many come by this route when the treatment is so well known.

By the way, your neighbor of the *Herald* made a sad blunder in instancing the fact of those Germans and Norwegians passing on to the Western States as a proof that Canada was not desirable for them to stay in. Without knowing anything of Canada, they take this as the nearest and cheapest route to their destination. Formerly all emigrants for the West used to come by way of New-York, but it appears it is cheaper by way of Quebec and the Grand Trunk. There is no argument for annexation in the Germans and Norwegians passing on through this Province. It is but fair to state, nevertheless, that no Norwegians settle here, the reason being that there are none of their people to induce them to stay, and they prefer being together. As for Germans we have many of them everywhere, but particularly will they be found in the Waterloo District, where are some of the richest farmers in the country.

OPENING UP THE NORTHWEST.

It has been decided to expend upward of $50,000 in opening a road in the direction of the Red River country. The appropriation was set apart long ago, and the Government are simply ordering the expenditure before they lose the power to do so. It is likely that the settlement of the Northwest will soon be taken up in earnest.

PRELIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

There has been a great flutter among the politicians of this city. The other day the Reformers were busy canvassing in behalf of Messrs. JOHN MACDONALD and ADAM CROOKS for the Western Division. The former is at present one of the representatives of the city. The movement does not appear to have taken well. Mr. MACDONALD'S opponent for the House of Commons is Mr. HARRISON, the well-known barrister. No other candidates are named, but it is supposed that the Mayor will be a candidate along with Mr. HARRISON.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The next descent of the Fenians is set down for Monday next, the day of our national jubilee, but nobody seems to pay any attention to the threat that is said to have been made.

Mr. JOHN YOUNG, a farmer in Kent, sold his farm the other day and was robbed of the money, $900, on the way home in the evening.

Four soldiers deserted last week, and got across the lake to Uncle Sam's dominions. They went to a tavern keeper, and offered him $65 to row them across; he sent two boys in a small boat with them, but on their return they were arrested by the "lookout" party. The tavern-keeper is likely to fare the worst.

A story is told of two young girls being put to drag a wooden harrow, instead of horses, in the township of Peel County of Wellington.

Among the witnesses from Canada now in Washington in connection with the Surratt trial is the notorious MASON, who boasted that he was one of the conspirators who attempted to kidnap the late President LINCOLN. His career in Canada was dignified by his playing the part of whisky detective.

Gold is becoming more abundant. Large nuggets have been found in the bed of Gilbert River, Lower Canada, one of which weighed 65 ounces. From the Madoc region there is nothing worth reporting. The Richardson Mining Company are getting things into shape, and will soon be able to prove the real value of the mine. The Government geologists are engaged in the work of assaying specimens, the result of which they intend to report shortly.

LONG BRANCH.

The Pleasures and Drawbacks of Sea Bathing—Convention and Dinner of the New-Jersey Editors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Saturday, June 29, 1867.

The praises of ocean have been sounded once or twice since quill-driving became a science. Indeed he sounds for himself so constantly that it seems a work of supererogation to make any noise about him. It is like holding a farthing rushlight to the sun, or hanging out a bush at the Continental to show that there is good wine there. To attempt to add a drop of ink to the sum of salt water excellencies.

But your correspondent has just been disporting, dolphin-like, in the surf, and he has emerged thence with an ocean in his head which he feels that he must get rid of or undergo combustion. He has a notion that they who go down to the sea in bathing-dresses, and close their eyes and open their mouths when they see the big wave coming, make a very serious mistake in life. The "fruitful river in the eye," which the original proprietor of the home of SHAKESPEARE speaks of, is nothing to the frightful ocean in the mouth which they thus imbibe. One who has experienced the sensations that follow will hardly come forth from the brine exclaiming:

"Give me excess of it,
That surfeiting, I may sicken and so die."

For surf-eating is not a pleasant thing. Don't try it.

But salt-water taken externally is a good thing. This remark is intended to be original. It is true that bards and scribes, from time immemorial, have tried to express it as well. TENNYSON'S red man's babe, that leaped into the sea in exstacy, knew that it was a good thing, or it would not have taken that method of showing its delight. The author of "The Corsair," Byron's collars, and other articles equally ornate, took every opportunity of insisting that it was a good thing. The tired townsman, be he New-Yorker, or Brooklynite, or Williamsburgher, or any other burgher, who summers "somewheres" at Long Branch—though if, to use a homely phrase, he "cares a continental" for the creature comforts, he is careful to engage rooms early at the best hotel—knows that surf-bathing is a good thing.

And the Editors of New-Jersey, who for the past three days have been holding their semi-annual meeting here, know that it is a good thing. These gentlemen, who are organized into an association for the cultivation of inter-editorial amenities, assembled at the Continental Hotel on Thursday evening. Their programme prescribed that they should hold a business meeting on that evening, partake of a complimentary dinner given by the proprietors of the hotel on Friday, and return home on Saturday; or, as those wonderful condensers, the stage-drivers of the plains, who emigrated originally from Laconia, would phrase it, "meet, eat and git."

The programme has been successfully carried out. Some two hundred and fifty editors from all parts of the State have met here, transacted the business of the Association, which was not of startling public interest, have bathed, and driven out, and yachted, and "done" Long Branch generally. The dinner at the Continental last evening was especially jolly. The editors and their invited guests, many of whom were ladies, sat down in the immense dining-hall of the Continental at 8 o'clock, and did full justice to a most excellent repast. This dispatched, everybody and his wife were toasted, and responses in happy mood were made by Mr. Wurtz of the Paterson *Press*, Dr. S. B. Hunt of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, Hon. John Hill, M. C., John Y. Foster of multitudinous papers and military historian of New-Jersey, J. Fitzgerald of the Philadelphia *City Item*, Augustus Maverick of the New-York *Evening Post*, Judge Naar, Rev. Mr. Lockwood, Col. Morris R. Hamilton and others. Music and dancing followed, and the people generally at the hotel made a night of it. This morning many of the editorial gentlemen departed for their homes. The rest visited the marl-pits for which Monmouth County is famous, and this afternoon all of them are gone.

They are gone but Long Branch remains. The large hotels, twelve in number, with accommodations for six thousand guests, are still here. The sanded floor of the sea still invites the promenades of lovers of themselves, each other, or of nature. The excellent roads are still here, as stationary as that one concerning which the wayfarer inquired, "where does this road go to?" and was answered by the countryman, "Wall, it haint gone no place sence I knowed it." And I was going to say that the ocean was still here, but that is never still a moment. I hear it now, angrily roaring as it breaks foaming upon the shore and washes the house of that funny little crabbed bug called "fiddler," which is constantly swinging around the circle and going back on itself like—any other fiddler. The hot, thirsty and jaded from the city are not here in great numbers yet, but if they do not swarm at this long B—— hive before a fortnight is deceased, my initials are not G. C.

Class-Day at Williams' College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Friday, June 28, 1867.

The week which is so near its close has been one of great interest to the class of '67, whose prescribed course of study necessary to graduation is now completed. Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied in their final examination, embracing the studies of the two past years, and though much time had elapsed since their attention had been given to them, they handled natural theology, metaphysics and moral science in a manner which showed conclusively not only that they understood them, but that he who had manipulated these young minds knew well the difficulties to be overcome and the best mode of overcoming them. The experience of thirty years has placed Dr. MARK HOPKINS at the head of educators, while his genial nature and affectionate disposition make him one of the most admired and beloved of College Presidents.

Wednesday evening the "Adelphic Union," a combination of the two literary societies, gave an exhibition. Two poems, "Old Things New," by H. W. MABIE, of Tarrytown, and "Between the Hills," by J. M. TRIMBLE, of Newark, N. J., and an oration entitled "Silent Cities," delivered by J. D. RUSHMORE, of Brooklyn, were especially worthy of approbation.

Thursday, known as "Class Day," was the crowning feature of the week. In the morning a reception was given in the Sigma Phi Hall by the graduating members of this, one of the oldest of College Secret Societies. Its birth was in 1827, and it now numbers more than a thousand men in its catalogue.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the friends of the students assembled in Goodrich Hall, the following being the arranged programme: Oration, J. M. TAYLOR; Poem, G. S. HALL; Valedictory Address to the Faculty, C. PAUL; Ivy Oration, F. W. GUNSTER; Ivy Song: Library Oration, S. W. BUCK; Address to the Lower Classes, L. MOORE. But the rain, which began to fall soon after noon, and continued till dusk, interfered with the out-door exercises—the "Planting of the Class Ivy at the Chapel," and the "Smoking the Class Pipe," The "Valedictory Address to the Faculty," and the "Address to the Lower Classes" were also omitted. The audience were thus deprived of a great portion of the anticipated enjoyment. The "Library Oration" originated with this class, and accompanied the donation to the college library by the class of a complete set of THACKERAY'S works.

In the evening a promenade concert and dance were given. At midnight the class had a supper at the Mansion House, after which, the "Prophet," H. L. NELSON, and the Historian, L. D. CALKINS, held the attention of their hearers for five hours, when the class bade each other farewell.

Friday morning the class met for the last time in their recitation room, to receive the appointments for Commencement. The honors were awarded as follows: Valedictory, R. E. HARMON, of Lawrence, Mass.; Salutatory, JONATHAN WADHAMS, of Rochester, N. Y.; Philosophical Oration, F. W. GUNSTER; Aesthetical Oration, H. C. MILLER, of Philadelphia, Penn., and about twenty others.

Connecticut Divorce Law.

The Joint Select Committee on Divorce has reported to the Connecticut Legislature a bill which was tabled for printing. The bill provides:

First—No divorce shall be granted upon a separate application unless good character and residence in the State shall be proved by two good witnesses.

Second—The hearing and trial of all divorce cases shall be held in open court at the regular court-room.

Third—No divorce shall be granted on the general ground of misconduct, which "destroys happiness" and "defeats the purposes of the marriage relation," until one year after the commencement of the suit for divorce.

Fourth—No decree of divorce shall dissolve the marriage control until six months after it is passed, and whenever alimony or control of minor children is given, that portion of the decree may take effect immediately.

Fifth—Each party to a divorce shall have all rights and privileges of unmarried persons—except the right to marry—and shall have this right after a separation of six months.

Sixth—No divorce shall be granted, if granted to a petitioner who has been denied a divorce, within two years, unless such divorce is granted for new cause.

Seventh—This act shall not affect any suit now pending.

Removal of Civil Officers in Texas.

The following is a copy of paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 72, issued by Major-Gen. SHERIDAN. It is rumored that other officials will be likely to share the fate of those named below for similar reasons:

6. It having been officially reported to these headquarters that an atrociously cold-blooded and deliberate murder was committed in Jefferson, Texas, and that Deputy Sheriff JOHN L. WHITMORE and Constable L. H. WRIGHT, of that place, each absolutely refused to execute a warrant legally issued for the arrest of the murderer, said officers are hereby removed from their respective offices. The commanding officer at Jefferson will, if possible, cause the arrest of the murderer.

THE PARDON OF GEN. LONGSTREET.—All genuine Radical Republicans who can lift their thoughts to the comprehension of the great question of the reconstruction of the entire South and the restoration of harmony and peace throughout the length and breadth of our land, will be glad to learn that Gen. LONGSTREET has been pardoned by the President, and is again a citizen of the United States. The entire Northern people read his late letter to Mr. PARKER, and through the Press, without a dissenting voice, save in Copperhead journals, recommended his pardon. And it is with great pleasure we learn that other prominent Generals who served in the Confederate army are about to guarantee their sincerity by laying down their arms and acknowledging the Confederacy an irretrievably "lost cause" by following the footsteps of Gen. LONGSTREET and coming up to the support of Congress and the Republican Party.—*New-Orleans Republican, June 22.*

Dr. R. MILLER, who was appointed by Gen. SWAYNE, a member of the Board of Aldermen of Mobile Ala., and was afterward elected President of the Board, has resigned, being satisfied, he says in his letter, from the late opinion of Attorney-Gen. STANBERY, that his appointment was illegal.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.

This Court will be in session to finish the short-cause calendar of June 28.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held the first week by Judge Peckham; after that by presiding Justice Wm. H. Leonard.

The Court will open at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

The following are the preferred causes of the first Monday motion calendar:

Class One.

Nos.
1—Banks vs. Stadeker.

Class Two.

2—Wilson et al. vs. Browne et al.
3—Wilson vs. Wright.
4—Wilson vs. Wright.
5—Wray vs. Rhinelander.
6—Stewart vs. Drake et al.
7—Lord et al. vs. Griffin et al.
8—Gordon et al. vs. Quigley et al.

Class Three.

9—Bond vs. Van Cleef et al.
10—Dunham Jr., vs. Robinson.
11—Bigelow Carpet Co. vs. Bostwick.
12—Pierson et al. vs. Bartlett.
13—Philipp et al. vs. Hirschfeld et al.
14—Waitzfelder et al. vs. Hamlin et al.
15—Kelty vs. Callicot.
15½—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea et al.
16—Manning et al. vs. Solis.
17—Templeton vs. Brown.
18—Stecke vs. Russell.
19—Stecke vs. Kelly.
20—Mahnken et al. vs. Becker et al.

Class Four.

21—Reilly vs. Reilly.
22—Bogardus vs. Frost.
23—Tooker vs. Allen et al.
24—Hogan vs. Case et al.
25—Bean vs. Reed et al.
26—Oppenhayn vs. Bull.
27—Barue vs. Oppenheim et al.
28—Downs vs. Classon et al.
29—Irwin vs. Morgan et al.
30—Irwin vs. Taylor.
31—Irwin vs. Morgan.
32—Slater et al. vs. Willard.
33—Downs vs. Dickinson et al.

Class Five.

35—Salamon vs. Young.
36—Johnson vs. Constant et al.

Class Six.

37—Mulholland vs. Devlin.
38—Price vs. Price.
39—Gould vs. Wolfson.
40—Ferney et al. vs. Christy.
41—Van Name et al. vs. Silva.
42—Russell Manufac'g Co. vs. Cruly et al.
43—Mangam vs. Heagerty.
44—Boulin vs. Charpentier.
45—Mariner vs. Gutta P. Man. Co.
46—Butler vs. Mariel.
47—Kinney vs. Kinney.

Class Seven.

50—The People and Commissioner of Taxes vs. Connolly.
51—Tappan vs. Utley.
52—The People and Cornell vs. Conner, County Clerk.
53—Fuller et al. vs. Bartlett.
54—Archer et al. vs. Lannemann et al.
55—Bacharach vs. Heidenheimer.
56—Richardson vs. Frank.
57—Cooke vs. State National Bank of Boston.

Class Eight—General Calendar.

58—Connolly, &c., vs. Connolly, et al.
59—Bollds vs. Cook, executor, &c.
60—Stuart et al. vs. Morehouse et al.
61—Sturges vs. The Mayor, &c.
62—Palmer vs. Cullingworth
63—Chicago and Gr. Eastern Railroad Company vs. McHenry.
64—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
65—Richardson vs. Richardson.
66—Rock vs. Churchill.
67—McDermot vs. McDermot.
68—Mason vs. Mason.
69—Moore vs. Haskell.
70—Walter et al. vs. Boardman et al.
71—Jones et al. vs. Whitney et al.
72—Robinson vs. Cavanagh.
73—Robinson vs. Miller.
74—In re Extension of New-York-avenue.
75—Trowein, Sr., et al. vs. Budd.
76—Cook vs. State National Bank.
77—Conner vs. Markler et al.
78—Tapport et al. vs. Buckley et al.
79—Brown et al. vs. Frank et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The following is the calendar of non-jury causes for July:

Nos.
1—Oldenborg vs. Smith.
2—Pollock vs. Blauvelt.
3—Noonan vs. Keenan.
4—De Camp vs. O'Neill.
5—Trainor vs. Brinkerhoff.
6—Rheihardt vs. Falk.
7—Melhado vs. Gordon.
8—Letson vs. Keeler.
9—McCauley vs. Brown.
10—Sing vs. Brown.
11—Moelke vs. Hartman.
12—Wendt vs. Weise.
13—Campbell vs. Little.
14—Ford vs. Carrington.
15—Bolte vs. Cohen.
16—Germond vs. Smith.
17—Naughton vs. Von Eisenberg.
18—Fugelsang vs. Newman.
19—Bloxham vs. Byrne.
20—Brunner vs. Cavallo.
21—Kane vs. Beman.
22—Levison vs. Levison.
23—Peterson vs. Peterson.
24—Carpenter vs. Reily.
25—Owen vs. Massimilean.
26—Travis vs. Lippman.
27—The B. D. & E. Co. vs. Goodwin.
28—Kepplier vs. Healey.
29—Lincoln vs. The U. L. S. B.
30—Ferrie vs. Black.
31—Cobb vs. Briggs.
32—Bailey vs. Waite.
33—Morris vs. Bergen.
34—Storer vs. Hamblin.
35—Pote vs. Morford.
36—Same vs. Same.
37—Garland vs. Wells.
38—Dalton vs. C. G. C. Co.
39—Finnie vs. Woods.
40—Williamson vs. Chapsky.
41—Howard vs. Ingalls.
42—Houghton vs. Irving.
43—Howell vs. Hunt.
44—Taylor vs. Orary.
45—Wright vs. Elliott.
46—Burnham vs. Ten Eyck.
47—Bill vs. Schlafer.
48—Trow vs. Underhill.
49—Fisher vs. Talcott.
50—Heddon vs. Easton.
51—George vs. Easton.
52—Schloss vs. Baer.
53—Hendricks vs. Loegel.
54—Murphy vs. Saward.
55—Behan vs. Cruickshank.
56—Fine vs. Hettrick.
57—Hulbert vs. Del. L. & W. Railroad Co.
58—Stettheimer, Jr., vs. Fogerty.
59—Potter vs. Benner.
60—Muller vs. Holden.
61—Sherman vs. Leyon.
62—Fickett vs. Richardson.
63—Gomez vs. The Central Am. Transit Co.
64—Barnes vs. Parker.
65—Powell vs. Phelps.
66—Wilkinson vs. Bertrand.
67—Pratt vs. Wells.
68—Walton vs. Freese.
69—Cordts vs. Ochietrie.
70—Gilmore vs. Bruce.
71—McDonald vs. McCanna.
72—McGinnis vs. O'Leary.
73—Pottier vs. Burns.
74—Same vs. Same.
75—Same vs. Same.
76—Wightman vs. Green.
77—Thomas vs. Huntman.
78—Coleman vs. Ranney.
79—Mindlebaum vs. Hamann.
80—Mowrey vs. Showers.
81—Hofferleith vs. Schaefer.
82—Gass vs. Olduck.
83—Siegel vs. Swift.
84—Deutsch vs. Mendig.
85—Hollacher vs. Pichel.
86—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
87—Green vs. Geigeman.
88—Fach vs. Packskill.
89—Congo vs. B'way & 7th-Av. R. R. Co.

THE LAW COURTS FOR JULY.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will meet on the 18th inst. for the purpose of rendering decisions. There are several important cases awaiting the determination of this tribunal which were argued at the June and the previous terms. Among them we may notice the Church-street extension, the action between the butchers of the City and the Board of Health, and a number of cases in which Insurance Companies, banks and brokers are concerned.

The Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., held by Judge MILLER, will be continued to-day for the purpose of finishing the short cause calendar. The Court will meet at 11 o'clock, and all jurors not excused are required to be present at that time. During the first week of this month, Mr. Justice Peckham of Albany will preside in the Chambers of the Supreme Court. After that we shall have Mr. Justice William H. Leonard in that branch of the Court until the close of the month of July. The calendar of this branch, as usual, is quite heavy. Some of the causes are of much general interest to the public.

The following is the arrangement made in the Superior Court during the vacation: Judge Jones will sit at Chambers and Special Term during the month of July, Judge Barbour, the month of August and Judge McCunn during September. The Court will open at 12 o'clock each day, and members of the Bar are requested to take notice of this in all their proceedings.

A General Term of the Common Pleas will be held to-day, Monday, the 1st, for the purpose of rendering decisions. Judge Brady will sit at Chambers and Special Term during the month, and until the Saturday preceding the 1st Monday of August.

In the Marine Court, Judge Gross will hold Part I, in which the calendar will be called. The calendar of non-jury causes of this Court we print elsewhere.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The July term of the Court of General Sessions will commence to-day, Judge RUSSEL presiding. The Grand Jury will be impaneled, and, after receiving the usual charge, will proceed to business. Messrs. A. Oakey Hall, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., and B. S. Hutchings will represent the people.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Catharine Jenkins, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary A. McDermott and Ellen Heffernan, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Maria Ryan, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Carl Gotter, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Catharine Burns, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John T. Bever, William Webster, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joseph Murray, Wm. Davidson, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Gilligan, petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Thos. Flynn, petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Solomon, forgery third degree.
The People *vs.* Henry Wheeler, Chas. Dugan, Jas. Donought.
The People *vs.* Peter Moore, burglary and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Wheeler, Chas. Dugan, Wm. Clark and Isaac Williams, burglary and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Kerrigan, burglary and grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 29, 1867.

500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '62	110⅜	200	Mar. Min. Pref	22
10,000	do	110⅜	200	do	22¼
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '64	107⅜	100	do ...2d call	22¼
2,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '65	107⅜	500	do	22½
53,000	do	107⅜	200	At. Mail SS. Co.	109
79,000	U. S. 5-20s. '65. C New Iss.	110⅜	300	do	109⅛
3,000	do	110⅜	100	do	109¼
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '65, New	106⅛	100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	140⅛
4,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	100⅜	100	do	140⅛
10,000	do	100⅜	200	do	140⅜
1,500	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅜	200	do	140½
6,000	do. Third Ser.	106⅜	100	do	140⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	66⅜	800	N. Y. Cen.	104⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s...x-c.	53	67	do ...2d call	104
5,000	N. Car. 6s...ex-c	53⅛	200	do	104
2,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	99	100	do	104¼
10,000	Missouri 6s	98⅜	100	do	104½
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅜	200	Erie R.	67
25,000	do	26¼	100	do	67⅛
10,000	do ...b30	26⅜	100	do ...2d call	67¼
10,000	do	26⅜	300	do	66
1,510	do	26⅜	60	Erie Railroad Pr.	75⅞
10,000	do ...b30	26⅜	400	Reading R.	109⅛
10,000	do	26	200	do	109
10,000	O. & Miss. 1st	87	100	do ...2d call	108⅞
5,000	Erie R. 1st M.	101⅛	200	do ...b10	108⅞
20,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	95	10	Mich. Cen. R.	110
2,000	Cleve. & T. 7s, N.	93	1400	Clev. & Pitts.	85⅞
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	87	100	do	86
4,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	92⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	77⅞
4,000	Harlem 1st M.	101⅜	1000	do	78
1,000	Tol. & W. 1M. Ex.	79⅜	1300	do	78⅛
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	62	50	do ...2d call	78
100	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₩ cent. paid	20	100	do	77⅞
100	do ...s24	19	18	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	101⅞
33	Adams Ex. Co.	65	800	Chi. & N. W.	44
100	do	64	200	do	43⅞
300	do	63	600	do	43⅞
350	do	62⅜	200	do	43⅞
400	do	62	100	do ...2d call	43⅜
100	do	61⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	64⅜
100	do ...2d call	63⅜	1100	do	64⅜
500	do	64	100	do ...b30	64⅜
100	Am. Ex. Co.	62⅜	300	do	64⅜
50	do ...s30. 2d call	60	800	do ...2d call	64⅜
500	Wells & Fargo Ex.	64	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	120
100	do ...b10	60	100	do	120⅜
300	Chi. & Alt. R.	114⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.	95⅞
100	Canton Co ...b30	47⅜	800	do	95⅞
100	do	47	1200	do	95¼
300	Cum. Coal Pr.	34⅜	100	do ...2d call	95⅞
100	do	35⅜	54	Mil. & St. P. R.	48
1500	West. U. Tel	45	600	do	40
100	do	45⅜	100	do	40⅛
300	do	45⅜	2100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	59⅜
700	do	45	500	do ...b30	60
123	do ...2d call	44⅜	100	do	59⅝
300	do	45	100	do	59⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co.	32⅜	100	do ...b30	59⅝
100	do	32⅜	100	do. 2d call. b30	59⅝
100	do	32	400	do	59⅝
100	do ...2d call	31	21	Del. Lack. W. R.	130
100	Alt. & T. H.	55	150	Tol. & W. & W.	47
91	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	83	100	do ...b30	47¼
			100	Tol. W. & W. Pr.	70
			300	P., F. W. & C.	102¼
			100	do	102⅞
			100	do ...s30	102¼
			200	do	102⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	34⅛	30,000	O. & M. C. ...b10	27
50	Wells Fargo Ex	65	20,000	do	27
200	Quicksilver	32⅛	100	Ill. Cen.	121¼
400	Mar. Pf.	23	500	Cleve. & Pitts	85
500	do	22⅛	1800	do	85⅛
200	do ...c	22⅜	400	do ...b3	85⅜
100	do	22	400	do	85⅜
100	West. U. Tel	45⅛	400	do	85⅝
100	do	45	700	do	86
300	N. Y. Cen.	104⅛	50	Chi. R. I. & P.	95⅛
100	do ...b10	104⅜	100	do	95⅝
600	do	104⅛	800	do	95⅜
800	Erie R.	66¾	200	do ...c	95⅜
1200	do	66⅞	300	do ...c	95⅝
3200	do	67	400	Chic. & N. W.	43⅜
1900	do	67⅛	400	do	43⅞
800	do ...c	67⅛	3200	do	44
300	do ...b3	67⅛	1600	do	44⅛
600	do ...s3	67⅛	1800	do	44¼
200	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅛	1300	do	44⅜
100	do	109⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	121⅛
800	Reading R.	109⅛	1800	Chic. & N. W. P.	64⅞
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr	60	100	do ...c	64¾
100	Mich. Cen. R	110	300	do ...b3	65
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅛	400	do ...c	64⅞
400	do	78	2800	do	65
200	do ...c	78	100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	102⅛
300	do ...b3	77⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

50	Canton Co.	45½	200	Reading R.	109⅛
800	Cum. Coal	35⅛	200	do ...c	109
100	Adams Ex. Co.	65¾	200	Tol., W. & W.	46⅛
200	do	65½	50,000	Ohio & M. C. ...b3	26½
300	do	66	100	M. So. & N. I. ...c	77⅛
100	Mer. Un. Ex	20⅛	200	do	77⅜
100	do ...c	20¼	890	do	77¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	31	400	do	77⅞
100	do	30½	600	do	78
300	Mar Min Co.	7⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts.	85
100	do	7⅞	2800	do	85¼
400	do	8	800	do	85⅜
200	Mar. Pref.	23	900	do	85½
100	do	23¼	500	do ...c	85⅜
300	do	23½	1700	Chic., R. I. & P.	95¾
100	do	24	800	do	95⅝
600	do	24¼	200	do ...s10	95½
100	Pacific Mail	140	200	do ...b3	95⅝
200	do ...c	140	300	do ...c	95⅝
800	West. U. Tel.	44¾	100	do ...s60	95⅜
100	do ...s60	44⅝	2400	Chi. & N. W.	43¾
200	do ...c	44¾	800	do	43⅝
200	do ...c	44⅝	200	do ...b10	43¾
100	do	44½	400	do ...c	43⅝
600	N. Y. Cen.	104½	600	do ...b3	43¾
400	Erie R.	66¼	900	C. & N. W. Pr.	64½
600	do	66⅜	200	do ...s15	64⅜
2,800	do	66½	300	do ...c	64½
300	do ...b3	66⅝	200	P., F. W. & C.	102¾
600	do ...c	66½	100	do ...c	102⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅛			

MONDAY, July 1—A. M.

The Fiscal and Commercial Year 1867, of the United States, closed on Saturday last, and our figures for the port of New-York are complete, though only official to the 1st of June by months, and semi-official since as weekly rendered from the Custom-House. From the outports, the returns through the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, come down to 1st of May, embracing ten months of the Fiscal Year. The Customs Duties at all the ports are official for nine months of the year, and of course complete for the twelve months, so far as the deposits for Customs in the New-York Office of the Treasury are concerned. The new Bureau of Statistics is so very far in advance of the official information, which in previous years we were favored with from Washington in regard to the outports, that we are enabled to make a much closer approximation to the actual Foreign Trade and Customs of the Fiscal Year, at its close, than usual. The most remarkable difference in the result of the Year 1867 is, that while the Import Trade at New-York has decreased from 1866, about 12 ₩ cent., and the Customs nearly eleven millions, the increase of business at the outports—on the Pacific, on the Southern seaboard, and on the Canada frontier—has brought the aggregate results within about $5,300,000 of the Customs of 1866, and reduced the falling off in the Import trade to about 7½ ₩ cent.

IMPORTS—At all the ports, July 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866:		
In Merchandise		$194,193,771
In Foreign Gold and Silver		15,040,310
Total to Jan. 1, 1867		$209,234,081
Jan. 1 to May 1—Merchandise	$128,616,894	
Specie	2,710,922—	132,327,816
Total ten months		$341,561,897
At New-York, May and June;		
In Merchandise	$40,223,678	
In Foreign Specie	800,000	
Total two months	$41,023,678	
Estimated, out ports	22,000,000—	63,023,678
Total Imports Fiscal year		$404,585,575
As against 1866		437,640,354
Decrease		$33,054,779
Divided as follows:		
Decrease in Merchandise	$43,507,465	
Increase in Foreign Specie	10,452,686—	33,054,779

While the gross importation of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Gold and Silver, shows this (approximate) falling off of $43,507,465, the sum total of goods actually consumed or marketed, and upon which Customs Duties have been paid, is probably within $12,000,000 of the previous year—the Customs Duties averaging about 46 ₩ cent., *ad valorem*, showing no greater falling off. The Customs are as follows, nine months being official, and the fourth quarter closely estimated:

	1866-7.	1865-6.
July 1 to Sept. 30	$50,843,774	$47,009,583
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	37,803,027	39,216,338
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31	46,130,183	46,645,597
Total three quarters	$134,776,984	$132,871,518
Fourth quarter	39,000,000	46,175,132
Total year	$173,776,984	$179,046,650

The Export Trade of the Year will swell up about as follows:

EXPORTS.—July 1 to Dec. 31, Produce and Merchandise		$155,818,911
Gold and Silver		24,597,083
Total to Jan. 1, 1867		$180,415,994
To May 1—Produce, &c	$178,951,883*	
Gold and Silver	13,022,316—	191,974,199
Total ten months		$382,390,193

* Cotton alone $122,666,353.

May and June at New-York:		
In Produce and Merchandise	$23,499,675	
In Gold and Silver	15,772,562	
Total	$39,272,237	
Out ports estimated	60,827,763*—	100,000,000
Total for Fiscal Year 1867		$482,390,193
Against year 1866		565,426,394
Decrease in Export Trade		$83,036,201

Divided as follows:

	June 30, 1867.	June 30, 1866.
Produce and Merchandise	$423,998,232	$479,382,332
Gold and Silver	58,391,961	86,041,072
Total	$482,390,193	$565,426,394

* Gold and Silver estimated at $5,000,000, and included.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,370,547, against the total entries of $3,913,605 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,928,664, against $2,388,335 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,140,098, against $550,574 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,875,113. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,760 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 7,867.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	March	21,367,107
August	23,615,422	April	25,361,583
September	21,885,616	May	21,473,525
October	23,398,020	June 8	4,225,685
November	19,907,917	June 15	4,995,809
December	19,550,081	June 22	5,366,112
January	20,852,368	June 29	4,370,547
February	25,494,290		
Total since July 1			$268,320,436
Against same time last year			*303,381,694
Decrease since July 1			$35,061,258

*Official.

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	March	$20,475,226
August	12,923,510	April	17,863,596
September	11,971,223	May	13,333,545
October	14,812,533	June 5	2,437,899
November	13,984,065	June 12	3,829,587
December	17,413,537	June 19	3,085,804
January	13,448,647	June 26	3,928,644
February	15,452,506		
Total since July 1			$178,406,091
Against same time last year			*215,438,831
Decrease since July 1			$37,032,740
Gold, June 29, 1867			138⅜ ₩ cent.
Gold, June 30, 1866			153⅜ ₩ cent.

*Official.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	March	$1,891,141
August	1,587,851	April	2,261,283
September	834,550	May	9,043,154
October	1,463,450	June 8	2,216,821
November	3,766,690	June 15	2,789,963
December	3,297,270	June 22	582,390
January	2,725,767	June 29	1,140,098
February	2,124,161		
Total since July 1			$41,371,932
Against same time last year			*57,870,354
Decrease since July 1			$16,498,422

* Official.

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	January	$2,482,309
August	6,012,951	February	1,739,898
September	2,895,102	March	1,913,973
October	3,744,757	April	3,162,788
November	2,940,337	May	1,194,879
December	4,443,554	June	2,782,316
Total since July 1			$38,338,762
Against same time last year			29,142,577
Increase since July 1			$9,196,185

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,63[illegible],332
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,620,384	January	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,082
Total, year	$122,667,016	Total, year	$54,218,392
Previous year	133,617,484	Previous year	46,145,548

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	June 29 1867.	June 30, 1866
American Gold Coin	138 @138⅜	153⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅜@110⅝	104⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅝@110⅞	new
First Series, 7-30s	106⅛@106⅜	103¼
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s	106⅛@106⅜	103¼
U. S. 5 ₩ cents. 10-40s	100⅜@100⅜	97¼
New-York Central	102⅜@104⅜	98⅜
New York and Erie	60⅝@66⅝	62⅜
Rock Island	90⅜@95⅜	93⅜
Michigan Southern	70⅞@78	78⅞
Illinois Central	120⅛@121⅜	12[illegible]
Hudson River	109@109⅜	111⅜
Northwestern	35⅜@43⅜	33⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98⅜@100⅜xd	95⅜xd
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	78⅜@85⅜	83
Reading	107⅛@109⅜	104⅜xd
Northwestern Preferred	59⅜@64⅜	59⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	24⅜@26⅜	26
Mariposa Preferred	20 @24⅜	22⅜
Cleveland and Toledo	120⅜@121⅜	106⅜
Pacific Mail	141 @140⅜	212
Western Union Telegraph	42⅞@44⅜	51⅜

It will be noticed from the foregoing that with Gold 15 ₩ cent. cheaper now than at the close of the previous Fiscal Year, and with about $420,000,000 added to the Funded Gold-bearing Public Stocks of the United States, (by conversion of the temporary Currency Debt,) the latter have advanced from 3 to 6 ₩ cent. on all descriptions. There are several causes for this, the chief of which, however, is, the increasing popular confidence at home, in the Public Funds. 2. The altered condition of the English Money Market, and the steady favor shown to our 5-20s of 1862, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, which have advanced the Foreign orders from 104⅜ to 110⅜. 3. While the Gold-bearing Debt has increased as stated, *the aggregate Public Debt of the United States was decreased during the year from the surplus revenues of the Treasury* ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, making the whole decrease since the debt reached its maximum at the close of July, 1865, $257,253,000. There will probably be no present official Monthly Statement of the Public Debt, as on 1st July, (or 29th June, the close of the Fiscal Year,) but there is reason to suppose that when all the accounts are made exact for the annual report, which cannot be done for several weeks to come, that the public debt, less the cash balances in the Treasury, of which over one hundred millions will be in gold, will not exceed twenty-five hundred million of dollars.

The ultimate differences made on the Stock Exchange in other prices—Railway and Miscellaneous—at the close of the fiscal year, will also be noted with interest. Until the last week in June a good part of the list was rather below last year, but the strong upward speculation for the Summer and Fall dates from about the same time both years. The advance made subsequently to the close of June last year was quite remarkable throughout the list. Thus, New-York Central went up from 98½ to 123 ₩ cent.; Erie from 62½ to 95; Rock Island from 93½ to 112; Michigan Southern from 78½ to par; Illinois Central from 120½ to 130; Hudson from 111½ to 138; Northwest Common from 30½ to 64; Preferred from 59½ to 85; Fort Wayne from 95½ to 112; Pittsburgh from 83 to 105; Reading from 104½ to 117½; Western Telegraph from 51½ to 60, and Mariposa Preferred from 22½ to 37 ₩ cent.

The Gold Room left off firm at 138⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. The sales through the day were at 138⅛@⅜@⅜ ₩ cent. There was no confirmation of Friday's rumor of adverse political news from the Continent, but the quotation for United States Five-Twenties came over weak from both Frankfort and London. The cash Gold was not abundant, and a small consideration was paid for its use until Monday. The Foreign Exchange closed steady on the basis of 110 ₩ cent. for 60-day bills (standard bankers) on London. The Customs demand for Gold, for the week, is $1,875,113, and as the Treasury was not a seller to any considerable extent, the Banks lose about $1,500,000 of their Specie Deposits, while gaining $8,500,000 in Currency Deposits, of which about seven millions are in Greenbacks. The Bank Loans are about a million less than last Monday. The Exports of Gold and Silver for the day and week are $1,140,098, and the receipts from California, $1,138,165.

The month of June closes upon an easy market for Money, the bank statement of the past fortnight having added about twelve millions of dollars to the Greenbacks held against Deposits and Circulation. The quarterly statements of the National Banks are now made up, without trouble to themselves or disturbance to the Money market, and will be forwarded to Washington to-day. The Public Funds close steady and at an advance of 1½ ₩ cent. on the consolidated 5-20s, since the close of May, and from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. on the other gold-bearing stocks.

The buoyancy on the Stock Exchange noticed for some days past continued to the very close of the week. The reactions for and against the leading New-York and Western Railways from Friday's latest sales were equal to 1@1½ ₩ cent., closing at 4 o'clock on the Street (no Afternoon Boards being held) as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100⅜	Northwest	42¼	43⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅜	110⅜	N. West Pref	64½	64⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	110⅜	110⅜	Rock Island	95⅝	95⅜
N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅜	Fort Wayne	103⅛	*100⅜
Erie	66⅛	66⅝	Pacific Mail	140⅜	140⅜
Hudson	109⅜	109⅜	Quicksilver	32¼	31
Reading	109⅜	109¼	W. U. Telegraph	45⅜	44⅜
Mich. Southern	78⅛	78	Adams Express	67½	66⅜
Illinois Central	121⅛	121¾	Ohio Certificates	26½	26⅜
Pittsburgh	85	85½	American Gold	138⅜	138⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅜	66½	Bills on London	110	110

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	135½	5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	108
6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881	108¾	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	110⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	113	5 ₩ cent. reg'd, 1871	113
5 20s, reg., 1862	107½	5 ₩ cent., coup., 1874	111⅜
5-20 coupon, small	110⅜	End. coupons, 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅜	10-40 reg.	100⅜
5-20 registered, 1864	107⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107½	7 3-10 1st series	106⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	107¾	7 3-10 2d series	106⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅜	7 3-10 3d series	106⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₩ c., 1870	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104	Illinois War loan	101
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. B'y loan	107⅜	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., l. l'n	88⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	68⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	66⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Virginia Coupon 6s	68
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Virginia ex c.	53
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Georgia 6s	71
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	87	Georgia 7s new bonds	84⅜
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	87	North Carolina 6s	68
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	101	Missouri 6s	98⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	Missouri Pac. R. iss	98⅜
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101	Connecticut 6s	100⅜

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Bank of the Repub.	117
Manhattan	135	Hanover	111
Merchants'	113	Metropolitan	126
Mechanics'	118	Nassau	105
Union	117	Corn Exchange	121
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	100
State of New-York	111	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
Commerce	114	Manuf's & Merchants	100
American Exchange	116	Central National	107
Pacific	155	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible] Cen. 6s. 1883	95¼	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	108
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	86	N. J. Central 2d M	109
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	105	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	110	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	61
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	112	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	86	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Consl'd 7 ₩ c. con.	76	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104⅜
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Han. & St. Jo conv.	90	Chic. & F. I. cons'l. iss	92⅜

The following is an official exhibit of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during the month of June:

May 31, 1867, by balance		$124,921,324 87
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$8,040,113 69	
On account of gold notes	7,6[illegible]9,980 00	
On account of internal revenue	249,951 76	
On account of Post-office Department	1,089,583 60	
On account of transfers	1,379,500 00	
On account of patent fees	8,[illegible]39 40	
On account of miscellaneous	52,736,466 24	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	9,117,702 38	
On account of interest acc'ts	4,322,087 00—	84,568,824 07
Total		$209,490,148 94
Payments:		
On Treasury drafts	$62,244,293 20	
On Post-office drafts	227,518 06	
On disbursing accounts	10,828,963 17	
On Assay office	171,095 28	
Interest accounts, viz:		
To payments in coin	1,237,081 89	
To payments in currency	2,322,087 00—	77,030,978 60
Balance		$132,459,170 04
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$120,077,726 28	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	8,412,736 93	
Balance to Cr. Assay office	2,398,521 49	
Balance to Cr. interest ac'cnts.	1,570,185 34—	132,459,170 04
Receipts for customs in the month of June, 1867		$8,040,113 69
Receipts for customs in the month of June, 1866		9,707,930 08
Decrease, 1867		$1,667,816 39

The half-yearly dividend of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company is Five (5) ₩ cent.

The July half-yearly Bank Dividends thus far announced are as follows:

	Rate		Rate
New-York	5	Tenth	5
Merchants'	6	Eighth	4
Mechanics'	5	North River	5
Merchants' Exchange	5	Manufacturers'	5
Hanover	5	Market	5
Shoe and Leather	5	Park	7
Metropolitan	6	Fifth	5
Butchers'	5	Importers'	5
People's	5	Broadway	12
Citizens'	5	Irving	4
America	5	Marine	6
Central	5	Atlantic	6
Tradesmen's	7	Chatham	8
Fourth	5	North America	5
Continental	5	East River	5
Ninth	5	N. Y. Exchange	6
Grocers'	5	Atlantic, Brooklyn	5
First Nat. Brooklyn	7	Phenix	4
Bull's Head (Quar.)	4	Man. & Merchants'	5
Second National	5	First Jersey C.	5

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company advertises its usual semi-annual dividend of Five (5) ₩ cent., payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

Norris Winslow, Plaintiff, vs. John Butterfield, Henry Wells, Wm. G. Fargo, James C. Fargo, Edward B. Judson, Alexander Holland, Alexander Thompson, The American Express Company, and Henry Wells, President, and Alexander Holland, Treasurer of the said Company, Defendants.—*Summons for Relief.* (*Copy of.*)

TO THE DEFENDANTS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 62 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 27, 1867.

SEWELL & PIERCE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Norris Winslow vs. John Butterfield, Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, James C. Fargo, Edward B. Judson, Alexander Holland, Alexander Thompson, The American Express Company

and Henry Wells, President, and Alexander Holland, Treasurer of the said Company.

Norris Winslow, of Watertown, Jefferson County, the above-named plaintiff, by Sewell & Pierce, his attorneys, complains of the above-named defendants, and for cause of action states and shows to the Court:

First—That the American Express Company is a joint-stock association organized and doing business under the laws of the State of New-York, having its office and principal place of business in the City of New-York, and is engaged in the business of transporting and carrying express matter over and along divers lines and routes within the United States for hire; that the said John Butterfield, Henry Wells, William C. Fargo, James C. Fargo, Alexander Holland, Edward B. Judson, and Alexander Thompson are the trustees and directors of the said joint-stock association, having the management, control and direction of its affairs and business, and have been such directors or trustees for the last eighteen months and more; and that the said Henry Wells has been and is the President of the said Company or Association, and the said Alexander Holland has been and is the Treasurer thereof.

Second—That prior to the union or consolidation of the said American Express Company with the National Bankers' Express Company, as hereinafter mentioned, the capital stock of the said American Express Company was four millions of dollars; that sometime in or about the year 1865, by an arrangement between the said American Express Company and the said National Bankers' Express Company, a union or consolidation of the said Companies was effected, and the capital stock of the said American Express Company nominally increased to nine million of dollars, and divided into shares of five hundred dollars each. That at or about the time of the said union and consolidation, and as a preliminary thereto, the said American Express Company divided among its stock and shareholders a large amount of surplus moneys and earnings then on hand, and received from the shareholders of the said National Bankers' Express Company, or those interested therein, in exchange for the stock which the latter received from the American Express Company, a large amount of money, being the nominal or par value of the capital stock of the said American Express Company, which was issued to the said persons so interested in the National Bankers' Express Company, and divided the said sums so received among the stockholders of the said American Express Company, who were such at the time of and prior to the said union and consolidation, as the said plaintiff is informed and believes.

Third—The said plaintiff, at the time of the said union or consolidation of the said two Companies, as a stockholder in the said National Bankers' Express Company, was entitled to receive, and did receive, stock in the said American Express Company to the amount of $2,500, and the said American Express Company received the said sum of $2,500 for the said stock, and issued the scrip or certificate therefor to the said plaintiff, which stock the said plaintiff has hitherto held, and still holds, and owns, and still has the certificate therefor in his possession, ready to be produced; and that the said plaintiff paid for the said stock more than the nominal or par value thereof.

Fourth—That up to that time, and for some time thereafter, the said American Express Company had been and was doing a very prosperous and profitable business, earning large sums of money, and dividing large profits and gains among its stockholders, and accumulating a large surplus, and after the said union and consolidation of the said Companies, the said American Express Company earned and paid to its stockholders two quarterly dividends of three (3) per cent. each; and the said plaintiff, upon information and belief, avers that the said dividends did not exhaust the net earnings of the said Company at the time they were made.

Fifth—That at or about the time of the consolidation of the said two companies aforesaid, and about the time that the said plaintiff so as aforesaid became a stockholder in the said American Express Company, another express company, known as the Merchants Union Express Company, was organized and established as a joint-stock association for the purpose of carrying on a business in competition with the said American Express Company and other express companies then in existence and hereinafter named; that as the plaintiff is informed and verily believes, the said American Express Company, and the United States Express Company, and the Adams Express Company, two other express companies then in existence and carrying on business of the same general character as that of the said American Express Company, unlawfully combined and confederated together to destroy the said Merchants Union Express Company, and to overcome and destroy the said competition and to retain a monopoly of the said express business; that to accomplish the said unlawful purpose, the said combining and confederating companies, by concert of action, and by mutual agreement between themselves, reduced the rates and tariff of express charges to a very low and ruinous rate, and to a point at which the business could not be done and carried on except at great and ruinous losses; that in or about the month of October, 1866, the Superintendent of the United States Express Company, acting, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, in pursuance of the agreement and confederation between that company and the said two other confederating and combining companies, issued a private and confidential circular to its superintendents and agents, a copy of which is hereunto annexed and marked A; and the said plaintiff is informed and believes that the others of the said combining and confederating companies at or about the same time issued to their respective superintendents and agents a like or similar circular, and that from that time the directions contained in the said circular were followed and observed by the superintendents and agents of the said combining and confederating express companies, and each and every of them; and said combining and confederating companies, contrary to their duty as carriers, refused to receive from the Merchants Union Express Company or to deliver to it any express matter of any description, and refused to have any dealings with the said Express Company; and the said combining and confederating companies did reduce the rates of transportation on all express matter to a figure much less than the actual cost of transportation; and from that time to this the said American Express Company and the other combining and confederating companies have been and are carrying express matter at low and ruinous rates, and doing business at a serious loss, and at a loss that will prove ruinous if persisted in.

Sixth—That the receipts of the said combining and confederating express companies, including the American Express Company, have been, from before January, 1867, to the present time, continually and rapidly falling off month by month; that the receipts of the American Express Company for the months of January, February and March, 1867, were $402,200, against $806,892, received for the corresponding months of 1866, showing a falling off of the receipts for these three months of $404,692, as appears by the returns of the said American Express Company to the United States Assessors, and that the receipts of the other combining and confederating express companies were greatly reduced during the same months from the corresponding months in the preceding year.

Seventh—That in the month of February, 1867, the said plaintiff, as a stockholder of the said American Express Company, received a circular signed by the President and Treasurer thereof, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked B, which, as the plaintiff believes, was addressed to all the stockholders, and in which they state that they have deemed it prudent, for the best interests of the stockholders, to omit the usual quarterly dividend payable on this date, so that the entire earnings of the Company may be used in carrying on to a successful result the competition with an organization formed to black-mail this and other established express companies, and in which they further stated that it was evident that the competing express companies could not long continue to operate upon the same lines, and that "it is clearly the policy for this Company *to expend every dollar of its current and surplus earnings, and, if necessary, to assess its stockholders, to insure complete and lasting victory* rather than to abandon the struggle;" that this plaintiff immediately upon the receipt of the said circular and on the 25th day of February, 1867, by letter addressed to the President of the American Express Company, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked C, protested against the course of action indicated by the circular, and against the said abuse of trust by the directors and managers of the said Company; and the said plaintiff has at all times and upon every occasion objected to and protested against the unlawful and reckless course pursued by the American Express Company, in connection with the said other combining and confederating companies, and against the means resorted to to destroy a lawful competition in business.

Eighth—That the business of the said American Express Company has not for many months past paid the current expenses of the same; as this plaintiff is informed and believes that the losses have during all that time been very serious and great, and, if the same course of action is continued for the future, the plaintiff apprehends that the said American Express Company will become speedily bankrupt and insolvent, even if it is not now insolvent; that the said plaintiff is informed and believes the said American Express Company is now a borrower of money to a large amount in the street, and from banks and other parties for the purpose of paying its obligations and carrying on its business; that it has no surplus; that only from 30 to 40 per cent. of its capital stock is represented, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, by the real and personal property which has been acquired, and is now held and owned by the said Company, and that the residue of its said capital is represented by the value of its business, the good will of its patrons, and its franchises; that the said Company, as the said plaintiff is informed and believes, is very largely in debt over and above any means in its possession for the payment thereof other than by a sale of the property or by an assessment of its stock-holders.

Ninth—That, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the said directors and managers of the said American Express Company have at various times used and appropriated the funds and credit of the said American Express Company for the purchase and sale of stocks, or in the purchase of stocks for speculative purposes, and that prior to the last election of directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, which was held in December, 1866, the said directors or trustees, some or one of them, bought either in the name of the said American Express Company, or in the name of one of the said directors or trustees, or of some other person or persons, and for the use and benefit of the said American Express Company, and by the use of its means and its credit, a very large amount of the said capital stock of the said Railroad Company, and the said William G. Fargo, at the said election of directors, voted upon four millions of the said stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, which had been purchased and was then held by, or in trust for, the said American Express Company, and that by means thereof he was enabled to elect himself, the said Wm. G. Fargo, John Butterfield and Edward B. Judson, Directors of the said New-York Central Railroad Company, that the said plaintiff is informed and believes the said directors or trustees are now carrying with the funds, or upon the credit of the said American Express Company, and for the said Company, a very large amount of the stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, which was purchased at a very high rate, and upon which there must, if the stock is sold at present rates, be a very large and heavy loss; and the said plaintiff is advised and believes that such purchase, and all purchases of stock, and all speculations of every kind by the said directors for or in the name of the said American Express Company, is an abuse of their trust, and that they are severally and individually liable to the stockholders of the said Company for any loss which has been or may be sustained as the result of said speculations; that the said Central Railroad stock was purchased in prosecution of the combination and confederacy aforesaid, and to enable the said American Express Company to obstruct and hinder the business of the said Merchants Union Express Company.

Tenth—That by the terms of the stock certificate issued to the said plaintiff and to the other stockholders of the said American Express Company, the said stock is liable to further assessment if the same shall be necessary to carry on the business of, and to pay any liabilities which may be incurred by the said Company; that the business of the said Express Company was formerly a profitable business, and the same might have been continued and carried on at a large profit, and might now, if the directors and trustees and managers of the said Company would cease their unlawful and reckless efforts to ruin and destroy a rival company, and to overcome a lawful competition, and that although in the opinion of the said plaintiff they have lost a large number of patrons who had been in the habit of giving them business upon which large profits and gains were made, and which they will be unable to regain, yet, the said Company might be saved from further loss if the said directors and managers would now consent to abandon or withdraw from the said combination and confederacy, and manage and conduct the business of the said Company upon business principles, exacting and charging a fair and reasonable rate for the transportation of express matters, and, by adopting such a course, they would be enabled from their earnings to pay reasonable dividends to their stockholders; but, on the contrary, if the said combination and confederacy are to be continued, and the said American Express Company shall continue therein, and continue to carry their freight at ruinous rates, as they have hitherto been and are still doing, the result will, as the said plaintiff apprehends and believes, be that the stockholders of the said Company will not only lose the dividends which might be made upon the business of the said Company from its earnings, but will be compelled to contribute to the payment of the expenses of said Company, and the debts thereof, and the stock will prove in the end a total loss.

Eleventh—That the action of the said several combining and confederating express companies has secured to the said Merchants Union Express Company the sympathy of the public, and brought to the said Company a very large and valuable business, which would have been otherwise done by the said combining and confederating companies, and especially by the said American Express Company; and the said American Express Company, with the said other combining and confederating express companies have lost the sympathy and confidence of the public in a great measure; that the stock of the said American Express Company, prior to their entering upon the unlawful warfare, was much above par in the market, and was deemed valuable, and was much sought after, and that from that time it has depreciated, and is threatened immediately with further and ruinous depreciation.

Twelfth—That the said plaintiff is advised and believes that the said directors and trustees have violated and abused the trust reposed in them by the course of action and conduct referred to; by their gross mismanagement of the business and affairs of the said American Express Company, by their fruitless efforts to destroy the said Merchants Union Express Company, and to overcome and destroy the said competition by the wanton destruction of the business of said Company, and throwing away of its earnings and the chances of gain and profit to the stockholders, and by their unlawful dealings in stock, and that they are individually and personally liable to the American Express Company and to the stockholders thereof for the loss and damage that have resulted from their said action and from their said mismanagement, as well as for the loss resulting from their said stock, and other unlawful and unauthorized transactions.

The said plaintiff brings this action in his own behalf, and in behalf of all other stockholders of the said American Express Company who will come in and unite with him in the said action, and contribute to the expenses thereof. The said directors and managers, acting in concert, have the control of the said Company, insomuch that the said plaintiff cannot procure the consent of the said Company to use its name as a coplaintiff, and, therefore, the said American Express Company is made a party defendant.

The said plaintiff, therefore, demands judgment that the said joint-stock association known as the American Express Company may be declared dissolved; that an account may be taken of its assets and property, and, after the payment of its debts, a distribution made of their said property and effects among the stockholders; and that a receiver of the property and effects of the said Company may be appointed, and that the said directors and trustees may be adjudged guilty of a violation and abuse of trust, and that they may be removed from office, and, if the said Company shall not be dissolved, that others may be appointed or elected by the stockholders in their place, and that they may be decreed and adjudged to pay to the said Company, and to the stockholders thereof, such sums as have been lost to the said Company, or to the said stockholders, by their said mismanagement, and by their said abuse of trust, and that an injunction may issue restraining the said directors, and each and every one of them, from further carrying on or transacting the business of the said Company, and from doing any act whatever for or in the name of the said Company; and that the said directors and trustees be adjudged and decreed to pay for the stock of the said Central Railroad Company, now held and being carried by, or for the said American Express Company, and all other stocks of other companies which are so held and carried; that they be also adjudged to refund all moneys of said Company which they, or any of them, have used in the purchase of such stocks; that the said defendants, and each and every of them, be restrained and enjoined from paying any money or moneys belonging to the said Express Company, or pledging the credit thereof for the payment for any of said stock, or for the payment of any debt created to pay for the said stock, or growing out of such purchase, and that the said plaintiff may have such other and further or different judgment as to the Court shall seem meet.

SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

WM. F. ALLEN, GEO. F. COMSTOCK, } of counsel.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Norris Winslow, the plaintiff in the foregoing entitled action, being duly sworn, says he has heard read the foregoing complaint, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated upon information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true. N. WINSLOW.

Sworn to before me, this 27th June, 1867.
W. A. HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds,
New-York City and County.

[Private and Confidential.]
UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
BUFFALO, Oct. 5, 1866.

To Superintendents and Agents of the United States Express Company:

An organization known as the "Merchants Union Express Company" has commenced an Express business over some of the routes occupied by this Company. Our superintendents and agents are instructed under no circumstances to have business relations with this organization, directly or indirectly. No express matter of any description is to be received from them, or delivered to them, whether paid or unpaid, consigned or unconsigned.

You are also instructed to retain the business of the United States Express Company, at whatever reduction in price may be necessary, on all routes where "The Merchants Union Express Company" comes in contact with this Company.

To accomplish this you will, from time to time, reduce the rates of transportation on all express matter to such a figure as, in your judgment, will not only secure the business, but preserve the most friendly relations with the patrons of the Company and the public generally.

Upon routes where there is no competition, you will maintain rates unless otherwise instructed from this office.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY KIPP, Gen'l Supt.

"B."

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Nos. 122 and 124 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The managers of the American Express Company have deemed it prudent and for the best interests of the stockholders, to omit the usual quarterly dividend, payable on this date, so that the entire earnings of the Company may be used in carrying on to a successful result the competition with an organization formed to black-mail this and other established express companies. Neither self-respect nor the permanent financial advantage of the stockholders will permit any compromise with the already staggering company known as "The Merchants Union Express."

In making this explanation of the reasons for passing the dividend, it is due to those who hold the stock of this Company as an investment to caution them against parting with it at present market prices, which are much below its real value. It is evident that competing express companies cannot long continue to operate upon the same lines, and it is clearly the policy for this Company to expend every dollar of its current and surplus earnings, and if necessary to assess its stockholders, to insure complete and lasting victory, rather than to abandon a struggle which can have but one result. The circulars of the managers of the "Merchants Union," sent out as apologies for fresh assessments, and the advertisements published to bolster up their sinking fortunes, contain positive proofs of their falsity. The extravagance of their expenditures, the recklessness of their management, the desperate expedients to which they resort to secure business done at a positive loss, and to deprive other companies of the service of their agents and employes by trebling the salaries paid them, all attest the fact that they are losing faith in an enterprise undertaken to be abandoned whenever its projectors could command their price.

Under these circumstances the managers of this Company are so confident of ultimate success that they refuse to part with their stock; and it will be gratifying to them to know that their partners, who have shared hitherto in the profits of a paying business, also decline to sacrifice their stock, which cannot fail again to become as valuable as ever, and that they continue to use their influence to promote and protect the interest of the Company.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY WELLS, President.
JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.
To NORRIS WINSLOW, Watertown, N. Y.

"C."

MERCHANTS' BANK, WATERTOWN, Feb. 25, 1867.
Henry Wells, Esq., President American Express Company:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your circular bearing date Feb. 15, 1867, saying: "The Managers of the American Express Company" have deemed it prudent and for the best interests of the stockholders to omit the usual quarterly dividend payable on this date, so that the entire earnings of the Company may be used in carrying on to a result the competition with an organization formed to "blackmail this and other established express companies," &c.

I must confess I had much rather have received notice that you were able to declare your usual quarterly dividend than that you had foolishly spent all the earnings of the Company for the past quarter in carrying on a war (waged by you) against the "Merchants Union Express Company," and that you propose to continue to carry on the strife until you expend every dollar of the current and surplus earnings, and, if necessary, to assess its stockholders.

My stock in the American Express Company has already fallen in market from $1 30 to less than 60 cents on the dollar, and I am now requested to still hold it until the officers have spent "every dollar" trying to do what they must see will only result in the destruction of the Company. The generous support given from all quarters to the Merchants' Union Express Company is conclusive evidence that the American people have no sympathy with a Company that publicly say they will destroy legitimate competition or "die in the attempt."

If such a course will cause my stock to again become as valuable as ever, it will be contrary to all past experiences in the managements of corporations.

On the contrary, if you would divide among the stockholders the vast sums paid for publishing articles signed "Padlock," "Stockholder," and other larger and still more foolish expenditures, and give the same attention to the legitimate business of the Company, my stock would much sooner command a respectable price in market than it will under the present management. Your obedient servant,
NORRIS WINSLOW.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 29, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 5,086 bbls. Flour, 11 bbls. and 530 bags Corn Meal, 36,297 bushels Corn, 24,619 bushels Oats, 690 bushels Malt, 206 pkgs. Lard, 68 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,708 bbls. Petroleum and 823 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand, at $8 75 for Pots and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 69 bbls.

COFFEE—Has attracted more attention at rather buoyant prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been firm in prices and moderately active. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 2,350 bales, against receipts of 457 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,760
Receipts last week	8,648
Receipts preceding week	5,314
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	370,575
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	599,132
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	2,890
Exports since Jan. 1	308,173
Exports since Sept. 1	426,646
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	88,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,811,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,432,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	233,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and limited demand, closing very heavily at a further material reduction. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,750 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$8 65; very poor to good Extra State at $9@$10 25; good to choice do. do. at $10 25@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 40@$11 60 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$8 65
Extra State	9 00	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 20	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 40	@11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 60	@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@17 50

Southern Flour continues depressed; sales have been reported of 450 bbls., at $9 85@$11 70 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 75@$16 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet at $11 25@$14 50 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at from $6 50@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ₱ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks, at $11 75@$14 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day, and round lots have been wholly unsettled in prices. Sales have been confined to small parcels of poor to choice No. 2 Spring at $2 15@$2 30; Amber State at $2 50, and new crop Amber Georgia, to arrive next week, at $3 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better supply, and has been heavy and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at $1 06@$1 09½ for common to very handsome new Mixed Western, closing at $1 06@$1 08 for fair to good; 85c.@$1 05 for unsound and damp; $1 10 for old do., and $1 07@$1 11 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 25@$1 35 for Western, and $1 50 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in very moderate request and again cheaper. We quote: New Western at from 72c.@84c. for the whole range; State at 84½c.@85c.; Southern 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel; sales 43,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in fair supply and limited request at 90c.@95c. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 10@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is very dull at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and steady, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS, in the current weekly issue of his circular—the last for the season—says: "Our advices from the growing districts of Central New-York are not as favorable. The warm weather of the past few days has brought out the insect. In Madison and Otsego Counties they have appeared to an extent which has already caused considerable anxiety and alarm. Reports from the West continue favorable. Our foreign advices are down to June 15. The London market continued firm from the short stock and the reluctance of holders to sell at current rates. The high rate of currency and the uncertainty hanging over the coming crop, caused buyers to act with extra caution. Consumers were beginning to feel anxious and were then giving advanced figures for inferior samples, while fine grades were not to be had. Prices ruled as follows: Mid. and East Kents, 160s.@168s.@189s. ₱ cwt.; Weald of Kent, 140s.@154s.@165s. ₱ cwt.; Sussex, 145s.@150s.@160s. ₱ cwt. We have to report continued dullness in the New-York Market. The stock is gradually diminishing, and an advance in prices is momentarily expected. The following returns from the New-York Custom-house, show the Imports and Exports of Hops, from Sept. 1, 1866, to June 7, 1867: Entered for Consumption, 1,478 bales; warehoused, 513 bales; total Imports, 513 bales. Exports for European Ports, 3,016 bales; Exports for Mexico, West Indies and South America, 266 bales; total Exports, 3,282 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 55,243 hides; sales 44,926 hides, and 200 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 8,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Entre Rios, 23 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Corrientes, part to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 11,500 Montevideo, to arrive, 21@23 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Rio Grande, to arrive, 20@21 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 California, 21@23 lbs., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., part 19½c., usual selection; 800 Aspinwall, 19@21 lbs., part 18c., gold, rejecting water damaged; 2,526 Matamoras, 25 lbs., 17¾c., gold, rejecting water damaged; 200 bales Calcutta Cows, to arrive, 9½@10 lbs., private terms; 650 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 52 lbs., 11½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Wet Salted Para, to arrive, 40 lbs., private terms; 600 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 13¼c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands, 108,500 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 354,600,) and 100 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 101,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 1,000 Orinoco, 1,500 Aspinwall, 5,000 Texas and New-Orleans, and 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole continues in brisk demand at advancing prices. The week's receipts have been only 44,000 sides. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29½c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand and heavy, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 37@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet, including Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale, 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 14½c.@15c. for Crude; 8¾c.@9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 35c.@37c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and quite depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $20 95@$21 12 for new Western Mess, closing at $21, cash and regular way; $20 25@$20 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 25@$18 37½ for Prime, and $21@$21 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, July and August, $21@$21 25 per bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 8¾c.@9¼c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 14½c. for fancy do., ₱ lb.; sales 175 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request at 12½c. for Short Clear, 12¾c. for Long Clear, 11¾c. for Short Rib, 10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb.; sales 214 boxes. Lard is quiet and heavy in price; sales have been reported since our last of 935 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12¾c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12⅞c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef continues scarce and quiet at $17@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are dull at $38@$40 ₱ bbl.; sales 84 bbls. Butter is in less demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair request partly for export, at 7c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb	.13	@16

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	.15	@15¾
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	.10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	7	@9

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and firm; sales since our last 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@12⅞c., and 91 boxes Havana, part at 12¼c.@12⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request from 13¼c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been quiet and somewhat nominal in price.

STEARINE—Sales 49,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 91,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at full prices; 450 bbls. Western, in bond, sold for 35c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales of Cotton on private terms; 1,700 bbls. Resin at 16s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs., by sail, and 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs., by steam; also, by steamer, 200 boxes Bacon, 350 tcs. Lard, and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 25s.@30s. ₱ ton. For London, by steamer, 8 hhds. and 20 tcs. Tobacco at 35s. and 25s. For Antwerp, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; also a vessel with Petroleum from Philadelphia on private terms. For Bremen, 50 cases Tobacco at 10s. For Bordeaux, a bark with 700 hhds. Tobacco, from City Point, on private terms. For Porto Rico and back, a brig with 2,000 bbls., on private terms.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN. REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK: Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. P. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS UNDER TWELVE YEARS OF AGE.—An English lady, living up town, receives little boys to board and educate on a plan strictly domestic, combining moral and physical training; no day pupils received. References to the Right Rev. Bishop Potter and others. For cards, &c., apply to Lockwood, Bookseller, Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR SUMMER.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils practically for Fall business.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 30th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH YOUNG lady, a graduate and lately arrived from Europe, is desirous of entering a private family as governess to teach her own language, as also German, music, drawing and the other branches requisite for a polite education: best of references exchanged. Address Mlle. S. H., Box No. 611 Post-office.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR THE country, in a plain family, to teach three small children; one who would make herself generally useful. Address SAM'L EDGAR, No. 246 Fulton-st., New-York.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN A FAMILY OR school is desired by a lady, competent to give instruction in the English branches, music, French and Latin. Address Miss B., Simsbury, Conn.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington: four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, built by days' work and replete with all the modern improvements and conveniences; in location, beauty and durability of finish, this house is not surpassed by any on the Hill. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner 5th-av. and 59th-sts., directly fronting the grand entrance to the Central Park, which is to be finished with elegant gateways, fountains, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$12.500.—CHEAP BRICK RESIDENCE, four stories and basement; all the modern improvements; all in good order. Terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 lots, 50x102 feet, on 78th-st., near entrance to Central Park. J. R. TERRY, 409 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WATERLOO-PLACE.
FOR SALE,
One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS—For sale 20,000 acres in West Virginia, in various size tracts: some of it has immense quantities of coal and iron ore, other portions are heavily timbered, and said to be as rich grazing land as can be found, and near one of the finest settlements in West Virginia; the tracts have recently been examined by a competent and reliable person, who will explain to all bona fide applicants; it will be sold very low. Address CHAS. SHIPLEY, No. 17 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md., or Dr. MAT. WALLACE, at Mill Point, Pocahontas County, West Va., who will show the land to those wishing to purchase.

IN STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, with immediate possession, a very neat and convenient two-story and attic house, in Summer-st., 15 minutes' walk from the depot, with lot, 60 by 320 feet, through to Northfield-st.; vegetable garden well supplied; also fruits, such as cherries, pears, apples, grapes, blackberries, strawberries, currants &c., and shade trees, and shrubbery. Inquire of ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, or address Post-office, Box No. 2,687, New-York City.

MUST BE SOLD EVEN AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The owner of a valuable and desirable country residence, together with an estate of about 70 acres, 1¼ hour from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot, in a pleasant and most healthy location on Long Island; is compelled to sell the same at a heavy loss if disposed of at once. FREDERICK A. PETERSEN, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees and a small barn; all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station. Price $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the centre of the village of Onondaga Hill, N. Y., 3½ miles from Syracuse Depot; with 20 acres of good land, good buildings of all kinds, abundance of apples, plums, cherries, grapes and other fruits. It is known as the "West Place." For full particulars inquire of F. BONNEAU, Jr., No. 176 Centre-st., New-York, third floor.

HOMESTEAD AND FARM IN CONNECTICUT.—In Woodbury, Litchfield County, one of the most beautiful villages in the State; homestead ten acres; farm seventy-five; sold separately or together; belongs to an old family about to leave; such a property not offered once in fifty years. Address EDWARD F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAUtiful country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLA RESIDENCE—BEAUTIFULLY SITuate at Newark, N. J., for sale; house contains 12 rooms, bath, gas and every convenience; size of lot 50x200 feet. For cards to view and particulars address THOMAS STENT, Architect, No. 119 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 31.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a fine new house, 15 rooms, with barn, &c., on the grounds, in the best part of the village; 10 minutes' walk from depot and churches. Also, to let, a good house for $150, to May 1, 1868. Inquire of WARD, BROS & CO., No. 88 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE MILK AND FRUIT FARM of 95 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, for sale, with stock, crops and implements, all in working order, and possession at any time. Address FARM, Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—240 ACRES OF land near Jefferson City, Mo.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to
H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 26th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, HOUSE FURnished and stable ready for immediate occupancy; situated directly on the shore of Long Island Sound; location unsurpassed; eminently healthy; boating, bathing and fishing excellent; distant from this City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address K., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, three beautiful new cottages, just finished, with all the modern improvements; easy of access by boat or rail; advantages of location unsurpassed in every particular. Apply to JAS. MASON, No. 30 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ABUNDANCE of fruit, river in the rear, elegantly furnished, 2 parlors, 2 dining-rooms, 2 kitchens; 45 minutes from New-York; a perfect home; to let for four months. Box No. 66, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE gentleman, by a private family, a large room on second floor, nicely furnished; terms $5 per week; references given and required. Address No. 55 West 10th-st.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to
B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

$75 PER MONTH.—A SEVEN-ROOM, FURnished country house, near City and seashore; barn, &c., if required. Inquire at No. 47½ Amity-st., or New-Monmouth, N. J.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORE NO. 636; SECond floor No. 636; other office rooms and second floor No. 634 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FROM THE FIRST of August, (lease of three years preferred,) a three-story high-stoop house, with modern improvements, for a small family of adults. Address, with terms, location, &c., Post-office Box No. 4,340 New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST., FIRST BROWN-STONE house west 8th-av.—A private family will accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with delightful rooms; all modern conveniences, home comforts, &c.

ONE BLOCK FROM AND DIRECTLY opposite Cooper Institute, on the corner of 3d-av and 9th-st.—To let in a strictly private family, to a gentleman only, without board, a handsomely furnished room. Apply before 9 o'clock, P. M., at No. 170 9th-st.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, at No. 76 West 19th-st., (new No. 106;) well-furnished rooms and good table; or rooms to gentlemen without board.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

SUITE OF SECOND FLOOR ROOMS with board for a family or single gentlemen. No. 5 Gramercy Park.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR CAN BE ACcommodated in a private family in Ludlow, Vermont; pleasant location; very healthy; terms reasonable. Address or inquire of M. C. BURTON, No. 579 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE SUBURBS OF A pleasant, healthy village, one hour by cars from City, three minutes' walk from depot; $8 per week for adults; location elegant. Address A., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR ADULTS AT $8 per week, in a beautiful town one hour's ride from City, 5 minutes' walk from depot; location delightful. Address S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD—A LADY OWNING A commodious house and grounds in Westchester County, five miles inland from Kensico Station, on the Harlem Railroad, can give to one family, if so desired, five rooms connecting, or will accommodate applicants as may suit. Stabling abundant; grounds well shaded and fruited; on high ground, and a very pleasant and healthy location. Terms $10 to $12 per week. References exchanged. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORM KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson—This beautifully situated private boarding-place is now open for boarders for the season at moderate rates. For further particulars inquire of A. J. RAE, No. 132 Broadway, New-York, or of C. L. MATHER, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES HAVING their own servants and horses can have board for the Summer at a farmhouse, having a fine surrounding country, 1½ miles from Mt. Kisco Station, Harlem Railroad. Apply to, or address as above, SAMUEL H. KNAPP.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIdence near Peekskill, with beautiful lawns and plenty of shade, boating and fishing; would accommodate two small families with suites of rooms. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or ADAMS & CO., No. 503 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families can obtain first-class accommodations at one of the finest places in this healthful and attractive town. Address Box No. 27 Post-office, Great Barrington, Mass.

BOARD—IN ORANGE, N. J., IN A PRIVATE family, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Address M. F. P., Post-office Box No. 38 Orange, N. J., or W. H. PRICE, No. 91 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD BY MRS. CONNER, SALTERVILLE, N. J., 27 minutes from Liberty-st., by Central Railroad. Bathing, boating and fishing at the door. Location healthy and pleasant.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PECONIC HOUSE,
GREENPORT, L. I.,
Is now open; board three dollars per day; by the week from ten to seventeen dollars. Excursion tickets three dollars from New-York, and return on Long Island Railroad, &c.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
JUNE 27, 1867.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open, and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, L. I.—NOW open, beautifully located on the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Bay; bathing, fishing, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26 East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., stopping at the house. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 20 for the season. Terms reasonable.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

WATCH HILL HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND, formerly kept by Capt. George Nash, will open July 1. The place is easy of access by steamboat or railroad. For health, bathing, extensive views, unequaled.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements: low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver: the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

FOR VISITORS TO PARIS.

WHITCOMB'S GUIDE TO FRENCH CONVERSATION, the best pocket manual on the subject—75 cents. NUGENT & SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH and ENGLISH AND FRENCH POCKET DICTIONARY, the best pocket dictionary yet issued—$1 50. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
LEYPOLDT & HOLT,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECtable girls, one an excellent cook and baker, will assist in the washing. The other to do chamberwork, will assist with the washing and ironing; can do waiting; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store. The best of city reference.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN A SITUATION AS cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; good meat and soup cook; understands game and pastry; can make jellies and desserts of all kinds; can give good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 162 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general servants with unexceptionable references to the first families; many of these servants prefer the country, and are of a superior class. Apply at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking and general housework; is a neat, industrious and economical servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A LADY GOING to the country wishes to find a place for a young Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid, or take care of children and make herself generally useful: she would go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 58 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, of all nations; also hotels and boarding-houses supplied.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress in a small family; is an excellent baker; makes plain pastry; does up linens in style; wages $12. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds pastry; best City recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN NURSE AND chambermaid a situation in City or country, or would take the place of general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; prefers the country; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as lady's maid or nurse; can dress hair and cut and fit dresses; would go into the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman is a good cook and washer and ironer; has got good City references; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 516 East 16th-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; has best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent, civil woman to cook, wash and iron. To be seen until engaged at No. 60 6th-av., or address COOK.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 303 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and fine washer, or waiting and sewing. Call at No. 29 East 20th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small private family; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 65 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A situation for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and wait upon a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children; competent in both capacities. Call at No. 46 West 21st-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, 27 years of age, not long from England, in some respectable family, as coachman, groom and plain gardener; best of testimonials from this City and the old country; no objection to City or country. Apply or address, for three days, No. 149 Fulton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom with a gentleman in this City, with rooms for wife and one child; she is a first-class dressmaker; both will be found excellent servants; City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with first-class references as coachman and gardener; can milk; understands caring for a gentleman's place, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife, the man as coachman and groom, the wife as good family cook, and will assist with the washing; no incumbrances; good references; prefer the country. Address J. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE AMERICAN YOUNG man a situation as coachman or vegetable gardener; is intelligent, well qualified and faithful; four years in last place; well recommended; Connecticut preferred. Address T. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow if required, and will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Address WAITER, No. 215 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady man; fully understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, competent in all respects; the very best of City references from present employer. Address No. 5 East 39th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman or to take care of a road team; eight years' reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in store.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, 25, single, good penman; French, German and Dutch. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

ALL WANTING COACHMEN, GROOMS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, FOOTMEN, WATCHMEN, AND ALL MALE HELP CAN BE SUPPLIED FREE of CHARGE, thus saving the TROUBLE, EXPENSE and annoyance of advertising, &c.; we study to please. No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. Vacancies always open for parties wanting employment.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, INTELLIGENT lad, 13 or 14 years of age, to make himself generally useful in a bookstore; must be well recommended, and reside on the west side of the City, above 14th-st.; only a clean, tidy boy need apply. Inquire at No. 1 Spruce-st., up stairs.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG COLORED MEN, for the country; also coachmen, grooms, waiters, footmen, and porters for stores, at No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. Immediate employment.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby; must be a neat sewer and understand cutting. Call from 9 to 11 o'clock at No. 320 East 15th-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately, at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GENTIL & PHIPPS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
THEODORE GENTIL,
GEO. PHIPPS.

No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, for the purpose of transacting business as bankers and brokers in Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, exchange and mercantile paper.
FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM,
GEORGE PHIPPS,
THOS. BELKNAP, Jr.

THE FIRM OF M. K. JESUP & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either MORRIS K. JESUP or JOHN S. KENNEDY will sign in liquidation.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JOHN CRERAR,
SAMUEL A. STRANG.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The business will be continued at No. 12 Pine-st., under the firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., by the undersigned,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN CRERAR,
SAMUEL A. STRANG.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—AT A GREAT sacrifice, at Morris Plains, New-Jersey. It has one fifty-four-inch Fourdrinier machine; two engines, capacity 350 lbs. each; water-wheels, mill-dam, &c., all in good condition; eighteen feet head of water; eight acres; dwelling, with eleven rooms; a beautiful and healthy location, and can be bought at half its value. Address S. B. BRUSH, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $15,000, in a business of unexceptionable character. Twenty per cent. guaranteed the first year. Real estate security offered. Apply to Rev. B. B. DRAKE, Office *American Agriculturist.*

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BLUEstone yard, situated in Washington-st., near Ferry-st., Hoboken, now doing a first-class business; reasons for selling, dissolution of partnership. Apply on the premises.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 315 Centre-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH BARON, and SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OLIVER TWIST. Miss Lucille Western as Nancy Sykes.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PERFECTION. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. Concluding with the performances of the world-renowned ARAB COMPANY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE SONS OF FREEDOM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. EVENING at 8 o'clock, LE AUBERGISTE.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

JONES' WOOD.
THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Peter, and the canonization of twenty-five martyrs who died in Japan, as said, took place in Rome on Saturday. The ceremonies were grand and impressive, and the festivities are to continue during the present week.

The public breakfast given to Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON on Saturday, at St. James' Hall, in London, was a very pleasant affair. Many distinguished persons were present, and letters from the Count of Paris and Minister ADAMS were read.

The Sultan of Turkey has arrived at Paris.

Prince NAPOLEON has again taken up his residence in Paris.

MEXICO.

Later reports from Mexico appear to confirm the worst fears of the friends of MAXIMILIAN. On Saturday last an Austrian sloop-of-war arrived at Southwest Pass. Her national ensign was draped in mourning, and from this circumstance it is inferred that the unfortunate Prince has been shot. A dispatch has also reached Washington from New-Orleans stating that MAXIMILIAN was shot on the 19th of June, but no particulars of the event have been received.

The City of Mexico is reported to have been captured by the Liberal forces on the 20th of June.

GENERAL.

President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD were on Saturday escorted to Annapolis by Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, and by him introduced to the Constitutional Convention then in session. In presenting them as the guests of the State, Gov. SWANN complimented the President upon the course he had pursued in regard to the restoration of the rebel States, and also for his treatment of the recent political difficulties which occurred in Maryland. Judge CARMICHAEL, President of the Convention, welcomed the President, assuring him that Maryland was proud of his career, and that the people of that State were not only his personal friends, but were friends to his reconstruction policy. The President made a quite lengthy reply, stating that he had always endeavored to shape his conduct in accordance with the Constitution, and that in the future, as in the past, he should be guided by that instrument. He alluded to the fact that in the hall where he was then speaking, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the founder of our Government, had voluntarily resigned his position as commander-in-chief, thereby surrendering to the people the immense power which he wielded. Secretary SEWARD also made a lengthy speech in response to a call made for him. After partaking of the hospitalities of the city, Secretary SEWARD returned to Washington by boat, and later in the day the President departed for home by a special train.

A report is in circulation at Omaha to the effect that Gen. CUSTER's cavalry had been attacked and whipped by a large force of Indians, and that the General himself had been killed. So little had been heard from that command that the report was credited to a considerable extent. The Government has authorized the issue of 1,000 breech-loading guns and 50,000 cartridges to the employes of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to enable them to protect themselves from Indians while working on the road. The same company is having considerable trouble at Julesburgh with squatters who have occupied their lands and refuse to vacate.

H. A. HUFFNER, W. A. RITTER and J. A. JOHNSON, owners and Captain of the steamboat *F. W. Brooks*, have been arrested at St. Louis, charged with robbing and setting fire to that boat at the levee on Sunday last. JOHNSON and RITTER have confessed that the plan was to load the boat with goods purchased on credit, run them up the Arkansas River, sell them for cash, insure heavily for the return trip, then rob the safe of the proceeds of the sale of goods and set fire to the boat. The programme was carried out faithfully, but the crew of the boat extinguished the fire, and the plot was discovered. Of the $8,000 taken from the safe $6,850 has been recovered. The insurance on boat and money amounted to $19,000.

The trial of SURRATT was continued on Saturday, the cross-examination of LEWIS J. WEICHMAN being resumed. This witness continued to give his evidence in a straightforward manner, and all attempts of counsel to weaken his testimony were unavailing. In consequence of the illness of Judge FISHER the Court adjourned at 11:30 to this morning. During the day the court-room was crowded with spectators, many ladies being present, all of whom watched the progress of the case with the greatest interest.

An extensive fire occurred at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the night of the 24th ult., destroying property of the value of $300,000. The fire was caused by a number of boys firing fire-crackers and shooting off Roman-candles in the immediate vicinity of the buildings destroyed. The insurance on the property amounted to less than one-quarter its value.

The American Antiquarian Society have accepted an invitation to attend a Congress of Antiquarians at Antwerp on the 25th of August next, and have appointed as their delegates Hon. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D.; Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Rhode Island; T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, Esq., Consul-General of the United States at Florence, and Dr. JOSEPH SARGENT, of Worcester.

In the case of the United States *vs.* Vickers, &c., guerrillas who robbed negroes in Nelson County, Ky., on trial in Louisville last week, there was no evidence save negro testimony. This was admitted under the Civil Rights Law, because denied by State law. The parties were convicted. A motion in arrest of judgment was made and argued before Justice SWAYNE and District Judge BALLARD, because it was alleged, first, that the Civil Rights Law is unconstitutional; second, that it has no applicability to criminal cases, and hence the United States Court has no jurisdiction in the case at the Bar.

The Constitutional Convention assembled on Saturday morning, but there was not a quorum. An effort was made to secure an adjournment to Monday next, the 9th inst, but this failing, the Convention adjourned to meet this morning.

LOCAL.

The fourth and last match between *Lady Thorn* and *Dexter*, for $2,000, two mile heats, to wagon, came off on the Fashion Course on Saturday. *Dexter* won, after a fine race, in two straight heats. Time, 5:01; 5:09. A match for $500, mile heats, three in five, under saddle, between *Toronto Chief, Jr.*, and *Rapid*, followed. *Rapid* won, trotting the first heat in 2:30, 2:37, 2:38¼.

There were 22 American mercantile sea-going craft and 11 foreigners (bound to or from United States ports) reported during the past month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise 3 steamers, 3 ships, 5 barks, 6 brigs, and 16 schooners—total, 33. Of these 19 were wrecked, 5 abandoned, 2 foundered, 2 were run down, 1 burned, 1 capsized, and 3 are missing.

A decree of divorce was granted Saturday by the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM presiding, in the action entitled GEORGIANA S. KNIGHT *vs.* JOSEPH N. KNIGHT.

The General Term of the Common Pleas will hold a short session to-day, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

Judge PECKHAM, of Albany, is to occupy the Bench of the Supreme Court, Chambers, during the first week of July.

In the champagne cases before the United States District Court, the jury having failed to agree were discharged.

A very moderate business was reported on Saturday in most kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Prices of Breadstuffs were lower. Pork was also cheaper. Groceries, Cotton and Petroleum steady. Tobacco buoyant. Freights rather quiet.

Senator Wade on Capital and Labor—What He Says in Kansas, and What He Thinks at Home.

We copy elsewhere, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a report by a correspondent of a visit to "BEN WADE at home," which will be found entertaining and instructive. The principal object of the article is evidently to bring the distinguished statesman properly forward as a candidate for the Presidency; and the forms usually adopted in such cases are duly observed. We have all the details of the personal appearance, domestic habits, and peculiar tastes of Mr. WADE; his early life and experience, his hopes, struggles and successes, given in full, and with that peculiar zest known only to the skilled and experienced trainer of Presidential candidates.

Mr. WADE is, of course, as all candidates for office are, a "self-made man." His first great struggle was with algebra, pages of which he would read over and over again "fifty times" without being able to make anything whatever of them. Last Summer he studied with the same care "Cæsar's Campaigns," and his chronicler remarks, with reference to the labor expended upon that subject, that "Mr. WADE *ought to* and *no doubt* does understand the campaigns of Cæsar." He rises at daylight—makes the fires, goes to the stable to look after his horses, reads his letters and answers some of them; is very fond of "Nasby;" committed Mother Goose to memory when that classic was presented to him, and tries to get somebody to laugh with him, as he "don't like to laugh alone." He cannot eat anything cooked in grease, and "the sight of butter almost turns his stomach," (we are quoting, it will be remarked;) and in spite of the many attempts that are made to deceive him, his unerring sagacity never fails to detect grease in his food, and he refuses to eat!

But we do not care to follow further, interesting as they are, the details of Senator WADE's domestic life and habits. One object of his visiting correspondent was to find out what he meant by his speech in Kansas on the relations of capital and labor, and a good share of his letter is accordingly devoted to that subject.

The only report made of that speech was made by a correspondent and *attaché* of the TIMES, who first telegraphed its substance and then gave its points more fully in a letter, both of which were published in our columns. The Hartford *Evening Press* states that "Senator WADE has written a letter saying that the NEW-YORK TIMES reporter who reported a speech of his in Kansas purposely misunderstood him," and FORNEY's Philadelphia *Press* speaks of it as a "false and malicious report." Both these statements are utterly untrue. Mr. WADE has written no letter at all; nor does he, in the conversation reported by the correspondent of the *Commercial*, impugn the accuracy of that report. He speaks of it as "garbled," which means nothing at all, except that it was not a *verbatim* report:—and while he asserts that the Editor of the TIMES "purposely misunderstands" him, (a process we certainly do not comprehend,) he says nothing whatever of the reporter.

In that speech Mr. WADE said precisely what our reporter represented him as having said. In a subsequent conversation with him, after reading the report and our comments upon it, Mr. WADE complained of the latter, but admitted the substantial accuracy of the report itself. Our correspondent heard distinctly what the Senator said, and took special pains to repeat it correctly: and his understanding of it was precisely that of the other members of the party who heard it and made comments upon it.

The following are paragraphs from that speech, embodying what Senator WADE did say on these subjects:

> "Mr. WADE then said that as he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between Freedom and Slavery, he meant to do the same thing in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women. He was unqualifiedly in favor of equal rights for all, not only without regard to nationality and color, but without regard to sex. He repeated that he intended to keep in advance of the people on this subject, and that he was now ready to take another jump forward, if necessary. In his view *radicalism upon this and all other questions was righteousness, while conservatism was hypocrisy and cowardice. The conservative was a mere lickspittle and hanger-on; he was not only willing to be trampled in the dust, but was willing to remain there.* * * *
>
> Senator WADE then proceeded to say that there was another question upon which he would express his views, although his hearers might differ from him in opinion. We had disposed of the question of Slavery, and *now that of labor and capital must pass through the ordeal.* The shadow of the approaching struggle between these two great interests was already upon us, and it would do no good to turn our backs upon the question. It must be met. *Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out. That Congress which had done so much for the slave cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the man that labors and him that does not.* [Applause.] 'If you dullheads,' said the speaker, 'can't see this, the women will, and will act accordingly.' It will not be long before *the laborers will demand of canvassers, upon the eve of an election, 'what will you do for us?' and they will have a satisfactory answer. It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse.* The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so. More leisure must be given to the people for mental accomplishments, and labor-saving machines had not yet fulfilled their mission, since they had failed to effect this result. Here in Kansas, said the speaker, where every man is a capitalist to a greater or less extent, *these inequalities are not so great, and are not so keenly felt as they are in the East*, and the speaker would advise every man in that section who is subject to a capitalist in any degree to cut loose from him and get two hours nearer sundown forthwith. 'Men of Kansas,' he said, 'if you do as much for yourselves as the Almighty has done for you, you will be the Lords of Creation.' Mr. WADE pledged himself to advocate the '*natural rights of man*' boldly and persistently; spoke of the great commercial results which would inevitably flow from the completion of the Pacific Railway, and then referred to the striking fact that the excursion party had, during the two weeks of its journeying, accomplished by rail a distance which would have taken a year to traverse by the old modes of conveyance. He concluded by thanking the people of Lawrence for the cordial welcome and kindly courtesies they had extended to the party he represented.

Now, while the letter of the *Commercial's* correspondent is used by the ultra Radical supporters of Mr. WADE to discredit this report, and is made the pretext for an absolute and sweeping denial of its accuracy, the letter itself contains nothing of the sort. Mr. WADE said nothing that can be twisted into such a denial. On the contrary, the letter confirms the substantial accuracy of the report. The Senator repeats in the conversation what he said in the Lawrence speech.

Mr. WADE at Lawrence said, now that Slavery has been destroyed Congress must next "grapple with the terrible distinction that exists between the man that labors and him that does not." The laborer, he said, "will soon demand of candidates on the eve of an election, what will you do for us, and they *will have a satisfactory answer*." He denounced it as neither just nor right that men should be compelled to labor all their lives. Upon this subject as upon all others, radicalism he said was righteousness, while conservatism was hypocrisy and cowardice;—and he meant on this subject, as he had always done on others, to "keep in advance of the people." These were his statements at Lawrence of the nature of the coming struggle which must be met,—which it was hypocrisy and cowardice to try to shun, and which would speedily demand the action of Congress; and he added, as a further statement of the evil and a suggestion of the cure, that "*property was not equally divided and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out.*"

We regarded and treated this as a declaration that the Senator was in favor of a "more equal distribution of capital." We cannot see even now what other meaning could be attached to it. But Senator WADE now denies that he advocates any such distribution of property, and gives some very excellent reasons why it should not be made. Nevertheless, he repeats all he said at Lawrence about the coming struggle between capital and labor, about the terrible condition of the laborer and the absolute necessity of elevating his condition and giving him a share in the proceeds of his labor. And when asked *how* this is to be brought about, he confesses that he "don't know;" he "can't solve it;" he has many ideas on the subject, but none "worthy of so great a subject." He thinks, on the whole, the principle of coöperation about as good as anything—at least it is "as far as he has got."

We submit that Mr. WADE in this does not come up to his own pledge of "keeping ahead of the people." He is not even ahead of us—for we have advocated the principle of coöperation for years, wherever it can be properly and profitably applied. And he evidently shrinks in this matter from the "radicalism" which he declares to be righteousness, and falls back for safety on the conservatism which he declares to be "hypocrisy and cowardice."

We are glad to see even this evidence of sanity and sense on the Senator's part. But why should he fill the public mind with the clamor and confusion of a great struggle on a subject concerning which he confesses his utter ignorance? Why parade and exaggerate evils for which he says he knows no remedy? It is only demagogues, selfish hunters after office through reckless and unscrupulous ways, that thus disturb the public peace without definite object or aim. He did all in his power to rouse the national feeling against Slavery,—but he did that with a distinct and practical purpose: he knew a remedy for the evil and he attained it. But why should he rouse the laboring classes against the property and capital of the country, when he confesses that he knows no cure for the inequalities that exist? This is the work of a demagogue, of an incendiary, and not of a statesman.

The truth is, the evils depicted in such glaring colors are in this country mainly imaginary. Laborers here can make themselves sharers in the property of the country,—can become capitalists themselves,—just as nine in ten of all the capitalists in the country have done so before them,—by industry, frugality, and intelligent enterprise. And it always has been, is now, and always will be, impossible to provide any other means of getting rich by force of law, consistently with the existence of civil society.

The Latest Report from the Workingmen's Convention.

A week's reflection and night of sharp discussion do not seem to have developed any new tokens of wisdom in the Labor Convention, which is charged with the duty of seeing the Eight-hour Law enforced.

The more intelligent and thoughtful members of the Convention have not been insensible to the fact that the short-hour movement, if it is to result successfully at all, could have no better chance than now, when the legislative sanction given to it may still be appealed to as a fresh and authoritative stimulus. But these thinking workmen at the same time, have not been indifferent to another fact as well—that the present season of industrial depression is the worst that could be chosen for giving practical effect to the views of the Convention. Their first aim, therefore, has been rather to postpone any concerted and uniform movement for the enforcement of the Eight-hour Law until the opening of a new year—counseling members generally, in the intervening period, to confer with employers; to look into the merits of coöperative labor enterprises; and to keep alive an active interest in what are deemed the rightful claims of workingmen. These were the views that seemed to control the action of the Convention at its weekly meeting on the 22d ult.

On Saturday last a more active and decided policy was resolved upon. The majority in the Convention have determined that within three months from the 1st of August the employers of labor shall make up their minds whether they will abide by the provisions of the Eight Hour Law, or prepare themselves to see its enforcement brought about without their consent, and independent of what they may conceive to be their interests.

Accompanying this grave decision, we find in the summary of the proceedings of last Saturday night, among other resolutions, one—and that the last of the series—declaring "That whenever the labor of females is associated with that of males, the Convention *demands* that it shall have equal benefits, protection and emoluments, and that the Convention will use all honorable means *to prevent female labor from being used as a means to depreciate and degrade that of males.*" The whole tenor of this resolution is entirely in keeping with the principle (if there is any) affirmed by those who maintain that there shall be the same recompense for *eight* hours' as for *ten* hours' work. We do not exactly know for what kind of female labor—"associated with that of males"—it is intended to secure this uniformity of emolument. If it is the labor of teaching in the Public Schools,—the rules laid down by the Convention are very far out of harmony with the practice (for instance) of the New-York Board of Education and of School Trustees in local districts. Male teachers here have an average of salaries, one hundred per cent. higher than those eagerly accepted by honest, earnest and accomplished female teachers. By one of those laws which the managers of these Conventions do not seem to understand at all, the supply of female teachers, justifies the difference in recompense. A spinster in the position of a teacher, or in any other honorable vocation, can live on less, can maintain a good social position on less than an educated person of the other sex. The same holds good of a class more intimately connected with what are called the "working-classes" than teachers—assistants in shops and stores. An intelligent, industrious girl would hold herself well recompensed in a millinery store at half the wages paid to a male "assistant." Often, it is true, she is now altogether underpaid. But would her condition be improved if she were asked to join a Protective Union and refuse to work more than eight hours a day, or accept nothing less as a shop "assistant" than the wages of a "gentlemanly clerk?" This, we venture to think, might form a fair subject of discussion for those who *demand* that "the labor of females associated with that of males shall have equal emoluments." An inquiry on this point, moreover, carefully conducted, would throw a great deal of light on the Eight-hour Labor Movement generally.

The Income Tax—Misuse of Official Information.

The inquisitorial nature of the income tax must always render it obnoxious except on the plea of fiscal necessity. A productive source of revenue, it is nevertheless open to objections which will insure its repeal so soon as the Treasury shall be able to dispense with it. In the meantime, the duty of those intrusted with its assessment and collection is to avoid needless causes of annoyance, and especially the annoyance resulting from greater publicity than is required for the protection of the Treasury service. To be compelled to expose to official scrutiny the minutest details of one's financial affairs, is bad enough at the best. To be obliged to reveal the mysteries of one's household, and the income and outgo of every member thereof, is so utterly at variance with the saucy freedom and independence of the American character, that more or less irritation is inseparable from the imposition of the tax. The public, therefore, have a right to insist that the information obtained by the assessors in the performance of their duty shall not be used to the prejudice of individual credit. Between the taxpayer and the assessor there can be no secrets. But on the part of the assessor, in relation to the concerns of the taxpayer, any superfluous revelation of private affairs is clearly at variance with duty.

The furnishing of lists for publication is to a certain extent open to this objection. It gratifies the inquisitive, helps every business man to a better acquaintance with the financial standing of his neighbors, and is perhaps occasionally useful as a check upon fraud. Now and then it has been known to facilitate schemes based upon a parade of unreal income as a means of obtaining credit. And it has no proper justification, except in regard to the opportunities it affords for detecting misrepresentation, and so preventing injury to the revenue. It enables every man to play the spy upon his neighbor, a not very creditable *role* for any man to play, but one quite in keeping with the character of an income tax.

It appears, however, that a new use has been found for the information acquired by the assessors, and that some assessors or their assistants are in the habit of furnishing statements when applied for in regard to the pecuniary status of individuals resident in their several districts. A St. Louis journal, the *Democrat*, discussing local projects involving the credit of Eastern speculators, builds its comments upon reports obtained from assistant assessors of this City. These reports are not simply the statement of income as published in other forms, but are copies in detail of sworn returns lodged in the assessors' offices. In one case a New-York assistant assessor certifies that a certain name "does not appear upon either the annual or special tax lists of 1866." In other cases certified copies of returns are supplied by the assistant assessors, and are published at length in the *Democrat*. Every particular is given, as sworn to by the person making the return. Watches, plate, pianos—all the minutiæ of the income tax investigation, are brought into the discussion by the St. Louis journalist, as a means of assailing personal credit. And all the particulars are derived from authenticated statements prepared in assessors' offices in New-York.

Not only is it not incumbent upon the assessors to supply this information to anybody who may seek it, but, in our opinion, when they do supply it, they exceed their duty, and pervert the information intrusted to them to wholly improper ends. Their business is to make themselves acquainted with the affairs of the residents of their respective districts, with the view of promoting the interests of the Government, and for no other purpose whatever. If any other understanding of their functions prevailed, the system would soon be considered intolerable. If it were conceded that every assessor, or assistant assessor, is at liberty to furnish certified copies of returns to every applicant who choses to pay for them, the *espionage* now submitted to in consideration of the wants of the Treasury would lay the foundation of a monstrous system of corruption and wrong. There are Mercantile Agencies whose business it is to satisfy this kind of inquiry, and to them it should be left. The returns held by the assessors are virtually held in trust for the Government, and we suggest to Mr. Commissioner ROLLINS the propriety of putting such restrictions upon their use that the improprieties encouraged by the St. Louis *Democrat* may not be engrafted upon the internal revenue system.

MINOR TOPICS.

The presence of an American Minister in Mexico will, we are sure, be received with great favor by the Americans already in that capital, who have had for the last half dozen years no opportunity to invest money or to expend their characteristic energy in the country. The French, English, Austrians and Spanish have of late undertaken most of the internal improvements under MAXIMILIAN, and Americans remained in the background. More miles of railroad have been laid down since the French occupation of Mexico than had before been attempted in the history of the country. From Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico one line of railroad was quickly started, and from the City of Mexico to Puebla another. Vera Cruz itself was at once surveyed for water-works and a city railroad; gaslight companies in various cities were formed; in brief, all the improvements of modern civilization were started, and most remain to be carried out. European capital, which had poured into these enterprises, will be in a manner withdrawn, and American interests will supply the deficit. Thus, in every way, in a commercial as in a political light, it is fortunate that we have at last got a national representative on the spot.

Though it is idle to attach too much weight to court ceremonies, which are proverbially deceitful, yet the marked friendliness of the Czar and the Emperor in Paris is somewhat significant in contrast with the marked restraint between the Emperor and King WILLIAM. The question occurs, is the popular theory that France and Russia are naturally hostile rivals founded in truth? Are the memories of Moscow and Sebastopol enough to make these great nations continual enemies? Or, is it not possible that henceforth we may see a change of policy which will create an *entente cordiale* between them more lasting and fruitful than the many barren alliances France has of late essayed? If we look at the map of Europe we find France and Russia on either verge of the continent, and lesser Europe lying between. Nowhere do they impinge on each other, nowhere is one's gain necessarily the other's loss. If we grant that the aim of each is to extend its boundaries, yet it may be done by both without injury to one another, but only to what lies between. Rivals they may be for the mastery of Europe; but their mutual positions and widely diverse nationalities show that this ambition may be a friendly one, and best fostered by alliance. France and Russia to-day are a hundred fold less jealous than France and Prussia are, or than Prussia and Russia may be.

Should the details of the reported attack on Fort Wallace prove correct, they will confirm it as the boldest stroke yet attempted on the part of the Indians. The Phil Kearny massacre occurred several miles away from the fort; the attack on Fort Buford was never made; and even Fort C. F. Smith, which has been menaced all Winter, is still safe. And yet, considering the repulse of the savages, we cannot be troubled at the attack on Fort Wallace. The whole difficulty in the Indian war hitherto has been that our troops could not get at their enemy. Mounted on fleet ponies, the Sioux and Cheyennes have given garrisons and raiding columns a wide berth, to descend on ranches and mail coaches. If they have grown bold enough and reckless enough to attack our outposts, we shall inevitably get the better of them. To chase them over the plains is the most fruitless and stupid of quests; and, accordingly, our late cavalry expeditions have been, without a single exception, dead failures. On the other hand, if the Indians maintain this policy of attacking posts in force, the campaign will take some creditable shape. Four hundred Indians seem to have been repulsed by a tenth of their number, with a loss of twenty in the attacking party. It is only in the defence of outposts that our infantry, the main force on the plains, can do any good at all.

The Nashville *Gazette* thinks that it is about time to strike at the root of the evil "in the sad history of the past seven years," which evil is popular education. Accordingly, it takes ground against the common schools of Nashville. "Our school system has been a powerful engine," it complains, "for the dissemination of Puritanism." And it proposes to labor hard to withstand "the common school system, with its Yankee school marms and Yankee textbooks." This is certainly a view of the advantages of ignorance over education for the people of the South, worthy of John Randolph himself. The distrust of school-teachers reminds one of LEECH's picture of the two jailbirds consulting over city affairs. "Bill, what do you think of the Police?" "Why, I think they are a bad lot, and ought to be done away with, altogether."

We have more than once taken occasion to speak of the *Nation's* paragraphs on political topics as especially compact, vigorous and effective; and perhaps this fact may excuse a liberty we take in saying that they would be still more valuable if more pains were taken to have them founded on facts. This excellent paper has fallen into the habit, however, (to which it was always somewhat inclined,) of snatching up every rumor of the sensational telegrams of the daily press, and treating them as absolutely true. In the last number, for example, the report that Gen. STEEDMAN telegraphed to the President that "SHERIDAN must be removed," is commented on with sharp severity;—whereas, subsequent advices contradict it altogether. The *Nation*, being a weekly journal, has less excuse than the dailies for such injustice.

It cannot have escaped notice that our State Constitutional Convention attracts very little attention from the people at large. Its proceedings are scantily published and still more scantily read. The topics with which it has to deal are scarcely discussed at all, either in public meetings or the public Press. Perhaps something of this is due to the fact that the Convention itself, although it has been a month in session, has taken up no important subject either for discussion or for action. Only one Committee has, up to this time, made any report, and though the subject of that—the Suffrage—might be disposed of at a single sitting, it is quite likely to engross a good deal of time, being one of those general topics peculiarly adapted to the taste and uses of Buncombe. We fear the more practical subjects, with which the Convention ought to deal, will receive less attention than they deserve.

One of the most interesting features of New-York life is the Sunday barge experience of some 20,000 of the inhabitants of our City. Yesterday, between the hours of 9 and 11, fifteen large-sized barges passed the Fulton Ferry. On each was a large and apparently jolly crowd of men, women and children. Some were dancing to the lively music of a band, some were promenading, others sitting quietly with cigar, paper or book. Occasionally troubles arise among the passengers, but as a rule the great proportion of them are in family parties and it being for the general interest that order should reign, the best of good fellowship is maintained. On some of the barges regular bars are opened, on others only edibles, lemonade and soda water are provided, but a barge without a band would be voted slow and mean, and ever after would be tabooed by the large and decorous class which avail themselves of such accommodations for a day's recreation.

We published some weeks since the circumstances attending the arrest of Prof. HODGE, formerly of this City, in Montana, on charge of murder, growing out of an incident in which he acted clearly in defence of his own life. Fears were felt that he would fall a victim to mob violence, on account of the excited state of public feeling in that part of the Territory where the affair occurred. Gen. MEAGHER writes that he will have a fair trial before the Chief Justice of the Territory, and that no fears of injustice or violence need be entertained.

Considerable commotion has been caused by the discovery that prominent bankers and brokers have been in the habit of bribing the messenger of the telegraph office to submit to their inspection, before delivering to their owners, the dispatches of the Associated Press by the Atlantic Cable. The fact that the news "leaked out" somehow has been known for some time, and Mr. PINKERTON, the well-known detective officer, has finally solved the mystery. Probably the whole plan of operations, with the names of the parties involved, will be made public before long.

The *Herald*, in speaking of the Internal Revenue Board recently created in this City by an order from the Treasury Department, says that "the active management of the office is intrusted to Col. ISAAC E. MESSMORE," who is expected to have the general charge and direction of its operations. We guess not. The Board, as we understand it, will take charge of its own affairs, instead of consigning it to the hands of any one person. Its members are not likely to make *that* mistake, however busy they may be in other public duties. Whisky has risen over fifty cents a gallon since the Board was organized. Sub-Treasurer VAN DYKE is President and Mr. MESSMORE is Secretary.

Two genuine Iroquois Indians are announced as having arrived at the Paris Exposition, who, having pitched their huts on the Champ de Mars, will now be the "lions" of the Exhibition—the "Big Indians" of that wigwam. One is curious to know what particular branch of "the industry of all nations" these gentle savages in war-paint and breech-clout can represent. Canada has the honor of sending them, we believe, as samples of her products. They are probably the only human specimens sent for competition to the Great Fair.

The *Citizen* urges upon the Constitutional Convention, and especially the Committee on Suffrage, the importance of providing against the imprisonment in foreign countries of their former subjects who may have come to this country and been admitted to the right of suffrage "except for positive offences committed previous to their emigration." Such a provision it thinks would put a stop to such imprisonment of adopted American citizens as we have lately seen in Ireland. But, in the first place, if these citizens go back to Ireland or Prussia and commit *new* crimes, why should they not be liable to punishment? And in the next place, what right has a *State* Convention to deal at all with a subject which belongs exclusively to the National Government?

The *Nation* hopes that Congress will *this* time make the job of legislating for the South complete, and "put *every inch* of the South securely in the hands of Federal officers, so that THEIR WILL *shall be law*, and the *only law*, until the work of reconstruction has been done." This would be, certainly completing "the job,"—but it may strike the common mind as a little arbitrary and sweeping. It may be, as the *Nation* insists, that "all attempts to limit the powers of the military officers, by constitutional precedents and doctrines, are perfectly absurd,"—though it is not easy in that case to see what is to regulate them. But would it not be well to remember that the Southern States are in America, and not in Russia,—or would that peril the work of reconstruction?

The efforts of the elder DUMAS to escape the uncomfortable notoriety which he brought upon himself by being photographed in very familiar and affectionate relations with the MENKEN celebrity, seem only to have recoiled upon himself. The Judge granted his application for an order to prevent the further sale of the picture, but that only increased the demand for it, and it was at once reproduced by half a dozen foreign photographers and now by BRADY here. There is a lesson taught by this little bit of experience which a good many people may profit by.

A Frenchman claims to have invented a machine by which human *motives* can be measured and ascertained with mathematical exactness. Will he not bring it over here? There are a good many incidents and persons whose "motives" it would be very useful to have "measured"—and hitherto they have defied utterly the most skillful experiments.

It is noticed with surprise in some quarters that all the ferocity shown toward the Indians in the West comes from civilians. The soldiers treat the question in a very different temper. There is nothing surprising in this. It has always been so. Soldiers are the last to deal harshly with a foe—especially with foes weaker than themselves. At the South it is stated that it is those who stayed at home, and not those who fought in the rebel armies, who are now most hostile to the Union; and at the North it is the same class who are most bitter toward the South.

Taking Liberties With Heroic Names.

A friend who read our note on the common mis-spelling of KOSCIUSZKO's name in America, insists that it is pronounced here much worse than it is spelt. It appears that to persons acquainted with the Polish and Sclavonian tongues, the way most of us enunciate the word Kosciuszko must be as amusing as the phonetic bad spelling over which we lately made merry in quoting the West Point letter of the Polish patriot. We usually give the name four syllables in uttering it—Kos-ci-usz-ko. The Polish tongue is said to give it but three, the middle one froming a sound somewhere between *choose* and *juice*, and the whole being Kos-ciusz-ko. If this be so it is a consolation, after having enshrined the distinguished Pole for ninety years among our heroes, to be able now both to spell and pronounce his name; and we must all own that he, in taking liberties with our English orthography, was only discounting an installment of vengeance for personal slights on our part, destined to run through a century or forever.

Popular poets are great perfecters or promoters (as the case may be) of popular spelling and pronunciation, especially in proper names. For example, CAMPBELL has fixed forever the name of the Polish soldier for us in his famous line:

> "And Freedom shrieked when KOSCIUSZCO fell."

Here the metre and cadence insist upon four syllables in the patriot's name, and those syllables, though all that "Warsaw's last champion" would himself have claimed, make very bad prose of the verse. Every school-boy declaims the "Fall of Warsaw," and so it is that the name becomes fixed.

There is a striking case of similar popular maltreatment in the name of another hero and patriot, also made familiar to us through a popular poem, and a famous theme for declamation in the schools—MARCO BOZZARIS. Everybody—every boy, at any rate—has, under the inspiration of HALLECK's fine ode, heard, "'mid thunder smoke,"

> "BOZZARIS cheer his band."

In this, and in every other line where the name occurs, the accent falls heavily on the second syllable, as if it were written Bo-zar-is. Indeed, we once heard it in public called Bos-harris, as if the hero were, perhaps, a favorite dog belonging to a gentleman of the name of Harris. But, as a fact, the accent falls on the first syllable, as though the word were written Bot-sar-is.

Yet the poets will carry the day, both in pronunciation and spelling, and the dictionary-makers, as far as KOSIUSKO and BOZZARIS are concerned, are with them. The truth is, foreign words imported into English must be trimmed to conform to the genius of the language, and, if the words be names of heroes, so much the worse for the heroes. We might consent, for example, to restore the missing Z to KOSIUSKO, in view of his patriotic services; but we could hardly be willing to spell Bozzaris "Mpotsares," as we ought to, in order to get somewhat nearer the original—not quite reaching it then. If, perforce, we cannot spell the names right, much less can we utter them. The fact is, that if we take even the names of the greatest historical heroes, we find in them the same difficulty just illustrated. No English tongue can well articulate "Napoleon" as the Emperor and his people do, nor can the latter in turn come nearer to our great President, in speech, than "Vashangtong. As to that, we need not travel out of the mother-tongue to find examples of what we speak of, so long as Americans stare to hear Englishmen pronounce Cholmondeley "Chumle," and Americans and Englismen both puzzle over the name of VALLANDIGHAM. But here we are leaving our text, which was that of "heroic" names.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concerts.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS having returned home from his trip to Paris and Berlin, will resume personal control of the concerts given by his orchestra at Terrace Garden. His first appearance will occur on Monday evening.

A concert combining unusual attractions was given in Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday evening last, under the auspices of the "singing class," which Mr. THEODORE F. SEWARD has been instructing there during the last five months. The class displayed proficiency in a number of glees and choruses which were admirably rendered, and the performances were varied with two well executed quartets by the club, which comprised eight unusually fine male voices; two flute solos by Mr. EDWARD HASLAM, of this city; two violin solos by EMIL MOLLENHAUER, son of F. B. MOLLENHAUER, and a youth but eleven years of age; three solos by Miss E. P. HEWLETT, of Philadelphia,—"Consider the Lilies," "Bolero," and "The Nightingales Trill;" three solos by Miss JENNIE E. BULL, of Brooklyn,—"The Lover and the Bird," "Una voce poco fa" and the "Song of Home." The excellence of Mr. HASLAM's performances made it seem strange that the flute should ever have lost the popularity which it is now so rapidly regaining; and the brilliancy and firmness of execution displayed by the juvenile violinist created a genuine furor, which his modest bearing only increased. Miss BULL possesses an exceedingly sweet and rich soprano, which she uses with great skill, and Miss HEWLETT displayed a thorough and careful training, which must give her a leading position among our native vocalists. Her voice is a soprano of remarkable register and accuracy, and the *pianissimo* passages particularly were executed with astonishing delicacy and precision. Each of the vocalists was rewarded with an *encore*, notwithstanding the request that none should be insisted upon. A touching incident of the concert was the recognition of Prof. W. B. BRADBURY in the audience. The class testified its regard for him by singing a song of his composition, and Mr. BRADBURY, notwithstanding the weakness resulting from his long illness, acknowledged the compliment in a characteristic little speech, which was warmly applauded.

Rhode Island's Contributions to the National Statuary Hall.

The report of the Rhode Island Legislature upon the statue to be placed by the State in the old Hall of the House of Representatives in their report said:

> Your Committee have duly considered this subject with reference to the history of the State and the long line of her illustrious citizens "worthy of this national commemoration," and have selected two whose names are prominently and inseparably associated with the two most important events in modern civilization, the introduction of Religious Liberty and the American Revolution. History by common consent assighs to Rhode Island the first rank in one of these events and the second in the other.
>
> ROGER WILLIAMS, a citizen of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, first proclaimed "soul liberty" or the inalienable right of every human being to commune with his Maker, according to the dictates of his conscience. This "lively experiment," originating within a few rods of this State House, has spread throughout Christendom, and has liberated the world from the horrors of religious persecution.
>
> It has enlightened the world in the true spirit of the Christian religion and instituted freedom of thought, and freedom of conscience in the place of ignorant bigotry and self-righteous intolerance.
>
> The second of these events, the American Revolution, emanating from the spirit that "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," will yet do for the political world what the doctrine of ROGER WILLIAMS has done for the spiritual. It will do away with the "divine right of kings" and establish the right of all men to self-government. In the accomplishment of this—the first step in the political enfranchisement of the human race—NATHANIEL GREENE, of Rhode Island, was admitted by all to rank next to GEORGE WASHINGTON.
>
> He was "second in war, second in peace, and second in the hearts of his countrymen." As ROGER WILLIAMS and NATHANIEL GREENE must be universally regarded as among the greatest benefactors of our race, and as they have achieved for our little State a fame that must endure as long as history, your committee unanimously recommend that a suitable statue of each of them be placed in the niche assigned to Rhode Island in the National Statuary Hall, in the Capitol of the nation.
>
> Your Committee in closing this report beg leave to express their cordial sympathy with the proposed use of the old hall of the House of Representatives. SCIPIO AFRICANUS said if at any time he felt his love of his country growing cold, he was in the habit of visiting and looking at the statues of his ancestors. We trust the patriotism of the Representatives of the people in Congress, and all other American citizens, will be inspired and encouraged by the imposing presence of the statues of those whose names and deeds illustrate and adorn our national history.

Munificent Charitable Bequests by a Citizen of Baltimore.

The will of JOHN CLARK, Esq., late of the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore, was admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of that city on the 24th inst., and Rev. AUGUSTUS WEBSTER, D. D., of Carroll County, JOHN MAHANEY, and CHARLES W. RIDGELY, Esqs., gave bond in the amount of $900,000 as executors, &c., of the estate, the money value of which, as represented by the stamps on the will, is $730,000. He bequeaths to the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Manual Labor School for Indigent Boys, and to the Baltimore Orphan Asylum each 100 shares of the capital stock of the National Citizens' Bank, for which at the present date $14 50 per share is asked at the Stock Board. To the Board of Beneficence of St. John's Methodist Protestant Church, their successors and assigns forever, he devises the remainder of his estate, after the payment of a number of legacies, previously mentioned in the will, and the costs of the administration on the estate.

Mr. Peabody's Gift for a Church in Georgetown, Mass.

From the Newburyport Herald, June 29.

Rev. CHARLES BEECHER, of Georgetown, Mass., has sent in his resignation as Pastor of the old South Church. It is rumored that he intends to join his sister, Mrs. STOWE, in Florida. There are many indications that the free church, which is being erected by GEORGE PEABODY, will be the means of healing the division that took place in the society on the advent of Mr. BEECHER, and that both flocks will be gathered together again under the broad wings of Mr. PEABODY's charity. It is also predicted that many of the Baptist societies who are not particularly strong in their peculiar tenets will join the popular church. Should Mr. PEABODY give a fund, as it is expected he will, for the support of the minister, it will have the effect to draw off many members from the neighboring churches in adjoining towns.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*, which is earnestly advocating the nomination of Gen. GRANT, says: "Gen. GRANT is a brave man, and therefore generous. He fought for the Union, and longs for entire restoration. His magnanimity as a manly opponent was clearly shown on the field of Appomattox, and the soldiers of the South remember him with feelings of respect and kindness. He is not sectional, and in the great office of President will be the ruler of the nation, and not the leader of the party."

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 30.

THE TREASURY DEBT STATEMENTS AND THE RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The usual Treasury statements for July 1 will be omitted, and no exhibit made until Aug. 1, in consequence of the close of the fiscal year, which occurs June 30, and which renders necessary the accurate and official compilation of all the accounts of customs officers and others, some of which cannot be received until toward the close of July. The official reports are based upon these exhibits made at the close of the fiscal year, hence the necessity for official accuracy, and the consequent delay in the statement. Nothing official can be given of the movement of the Treasury for June, except such prominent facts as the payment of large sums for currency interests and maturing compounds, which have materially reduced the currency balance. The Customs receipts for June will probably reach thirteen and a half millions, while the receipts of Internal Revenue for the month show a footing of $20,400,000 in round numbers, an increase of $3,500,000 on May, and but $400,000 less than for the corresponding month in 1866. The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, are $265,853,194 88, against $305,864,182 18 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866. This shows a decrease of $40,000,000 for the year, and is just equal to the Commissioner's revised estimates made after the reductions in the tax law were agreed upon. The following tabular statement of monthly receipts for the fiscal years 1866 and 1867 is interesting:

	1866.	1867.
July	$21,693,470 75	$27,079,103 38
August	34,087,539 09	38,043,340 81
September	37,939,415 82	33,714,718 66
October	30,457,983 63	26,414,430 29
November	26,849,695 39	21,107,122 59
December	24,528,353 34	20,050,824 13
January	25,383,510 07	17,604,396 34
February	20,452,1696 0	14,838,411 90
March	22,498,067 18	15,183,226 21
April	19,425,851 22	14,414,030 56
May	21,724,680 40	16,971,207 81
June	20,823,446 23	20,432,382 20
Total	$305,864,182 18	$265,853,194 88

The Treasury balance will be largely reduced during July. The Internal Revenue receipts for that month are estimated at twenty millions, but, besides nineteen millions of gold interest, due to-morrow, and twenty-one millions of compound notes, with accrued interest, due July 15, there will be heavy payments made on account of the army, out of the appropriations for 1868.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee, yesterday, held a session, but examined no witnesses. The general press dispatch to the effect that the majority of the Committee had prepared their report, that it was very voluminous, and accompanied by an abstract of the evidence, is without foundation. The anti-impeachment Republican members of the Committee have not yet arrived, and no report has been prepared. The four Republicans who favor impeachment are putting their views in writing, and will probably present a lengthy report, in which they will argue the subject, generally with reference to the evidence, and will also present their views upon the Constitutional power of impeachment, especially upon the point as to whether a crime or offence must necessarily be an indictable one to warrant impeachment.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The session of the Court in the Surratt trial was brought to an abrupt termination yesterday by the sudden illness of Judge FISHER, who was obliged to retire from the Bench at 11:30 A. M. He has been suffering from attacks of cholera morbus, at intervals, for some time, and was quite ill yesterday, though reported better to-day. The cross-examination of WEICHMAN is not yet concluded, and bids fair to occupy the whole of to-morrow. Nothing new has been developed from him by the defence thus far.

THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Ordnance Committee, now reduced to Gens. SCHENK and BUTLER, continued their investigations industriously at the Navy Department yesterday. They are getting a great deal of information bearing upon the prices paid for ordnance, the increase in the original contract prices, the way it was done, and what particular firms got most of the contracts. The investigation, if made as thorough as it should be, cannot be concluded for some months.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Quite a number of Congressmen have arrived since yesterday. Among them are Senators ROSS, of Kansas; Representatives MCCLURG, PILE and NEWCOMB, of Missouri; CULLOM, RAUM and BAKER, of Illinois; WASHBURNE, of Indiana; TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan, and HOPKINS, of Wisconsin, all Republicans, and MUNGEN, of Ohio, Democrat. The Democrats will be here, but express the determination of not being on hand when the roll is called.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned very quietly at a late hour last night, and the proposed reception did not therefore take place. The Secretary of State, who left Annapolis last evening by steamer, accompanied by Judge OLIN, arrived here this afternoon. The trip seems to have greatly benefitted both, so far as their physical health is concerned.

ARRIVAL OF EX-MINISTER CAMPBELL.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, late United States Minister to New-Orleans, has arrived here to ascertain why he was not allowed to proceed to Mexico.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 30.

THE JULY SESSION.

Members of Congress continue to arrive by every train. Eight or ten from the West came in to-day. Some of these report others from that section now on the way hither, and are confident that a quorum of both Houses will be in Washington on Wednesday. But there are intimations in other quarters that it is not so certain that the Democratic members will attend in their places on that day to answer to the roll-call and secure a quorum for business. The Republican members now here are all agreed that a bill supplemental to the Reconstruction Acts ought to be passed, to clearly define the powers of the military commanders, but the way and form is yet to be determined.

EXCHANGE OF SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

The Treasury Department has given notice to the holders of seven-thirty notes that it is now prepared to give in exchange for such notes, five-twenty bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable after five years and payable in twenty years from the 1st of July, 1867. Holders are also notified that the Department will consider that they have waived their right to demand bonds in exchange for their notes, unless the notes are presented for conversion by the 15th of August next. Seven-thirty notes transmitted for conversion must, in every case, be indorsed to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the party presenting them, and must, also, when payable to the order of another person, be indorsed by such payee or his legally authorized representative. Careful attention to this regulation will save parties converting such notes much unnecessary expense.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Those who returned with the President to Washington last night were Surgeon MORRIS, Col. W. G. MOORE, and Maj.-Gen. GRANGER. Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU and Postmaster-General RANDALL, left the party in New-York. Secretary SEWARD, Judge OLIN, Mr. MCEWEN, who is now Mr. SEWARD's Private Secretary, and Mr. JAMES DONALDSON, of the State Department, who took steamer at Annapolis yesterday, arrived here this evening by way of the Potomac river. All the party are in good health.

The Crops in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Press, June 29.

In all the high rolling prairie districts of the State, which constitute much the larger proportion of its tilled area, the crop is uninjured by the rain. This, according to our intelligence, is true of nearly all the counties lying on and east of the Minnesota Central Railroad, as well as of all the counties on both banks of the Mississippi up to Crow Wing, and of the lower part of the Minnesota Valley. But in the lower and more level prairie districts of Freeborn, Waseca, Blue Earth, Faribault, Nicollet, Sibley, &c., the heavy rains have inflicted much damage. Generally speaking, it may be stated that on the low lands, where the drainage is not sufficient to carry off the water at once, both wheat and corn are injured, and are already turning yellow, but on all the uplands both crops, especially wheat, are looking splendidly. Gentlemen who have traveled along the line of the Central from Fillmore County to St. Paul, and others who have been through the St. Croix and Sauk Valleys, represent the crops in a very healthy and flourishing condition; while others from districts less thoroughly drained represent farmers as discouraged respecting the crops.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Arrival at Annapolis and Introduction to the Maryland Constitutional Convention—Speeches by the President and Secretary Seward.

The Presidential party arrived at Annapolis Saturday morning, accompanied by Gov. SWANN and staff, the Committee of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, and some of the most prominent citizens of Maryland. A band of music was on board, which played during the trip. On arriving at Annapolis, a salute was fired from a naval school ship, and also from a common on shore. The President and Secretary SEWARD were greeted with cheers as they entered their carriages.

The party were at once escorted to the chamber in the Capitol, where the Constitutional Convention was in session; it was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The President and Secretary SEWARD were placed in front of the chair of the presiding officer of the Convention, when Hon. ISAAC D. JONES, the Chairman of the Committee on Visitation, said that, agreeable to the wishes of the Convention, the Committee had met and accompanied the President and Secretary SEWARD and suite, in company with Gov. SWANN, and they were now present in the Convention.

The President was then introduced to the Convention by Gov. SWANN, and Judge CARMICHAEL, President of the Convention, in a brief speech bade him welcome to the State of Maryland.

President JOHNSON replied as follows:

SIR: In being presented here to-day, under these peculiar circumstances, and on the spot which, at an early period of our history, was consecrated to freedom, I confess to you that a reception so kind and cordial and so gratifying, incapacitates me from making suitable acknowledgment. But I cannot refrain from saying that my visit to this capitol affords me such pleasure, among other reasons, because events have recently transpired which were not the result of any preconceived arrangement or design, but which, it seems to me, were brought about by Providence itself. But a few days since, without any agency on my part, I was called to my native State to participate in a ceremony of great interest to me personally. After my return to Washington I was invited to visit the opposite extreme of the country. When I consider these two events connected with my visit here to-day, it looks to me as the result of a kind and overruling Providence. But the other day it would have been impossible for the Chief Magistrate to have proceeded as far South as I did, and we know, from the prejudices existing, it would have been unpleasant for my honored friend, Mr. SEWARD, to have gone so far in that direction. But when I look at the pleasant incidents connected with our visit to North Carolina, it seems to me, and I trust I am not mistaken in saying it, that an era of good will is about to be inaugurated. [Applause.] If I know myself, from the beginning of the late unhappy civil strife I had but a single object in view, and that was to preserve the harmony, peace and Union of these States. [Applause.] It would have been at any time the highest object of my ambition to tie up the bleeding arteries which caused the shedding of so much blood and the expenditure of so much money. Now, however, there is a new era, and I trust we shall have peace on earth and good will toward men. [Applause.] I trust the time has come when man is no longer to be set on man; and, in the name of God, to lift his hand against the throat of his fellow, and that the land that gave a brother birth will be spared from being again drenched with a brother's blood. To be invited to visit the Capital of the State of Maryland by a Convention which has a reputation for talent—to be welcomed by the Chairman of your committee, by the Governor of the State, and by your President, irrespective of party—is peculiarly gratifying to me. The history of Maryland, and especially of Annapolis, is more familiar to you than to me, and, therefore, it is not necessary for me to indulge in a narration of facts which will last as long as history itself. If my memory serves me, after we had passed through the revolutionary struggle for independence, and it was found that the articles of confederation were not of sufficient strength to secure the Government. The first proposal to remodel the Government under which we now live emanated from this place. [Applause.] And this is the Constitution I have been taught to believe sacred in principle, and for the preservation of which I have periled my all. I now rely on the principle upon which I have always relied, namely, first, be convinced that you are right and thoroughly understand the principle, and then you can rely on it that in pursuit of a correct principle you never can reach a wrong conclusion. Satisfied that the principles of the Constitution would preserve the Union, I never hesitated or debated the question. But when we reflect on the patriotism of those who framed that sacred instrument, and when we know that WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, who in the language of his eulogist, was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was the President of the Convention which formed the Constitution which we are sworn to support, we cannot but feel for it additional veneration. You, gentlemen of the Convention now in session at Annapolis, are engaged in a work similar to that which occupied the attention of our forefathers, the task of amending the Constitution. Theirs was undertaken at a time when this nation was comparatively a handful of people, and our boundaries comprised within narrow limits; our resources were but a miniature of what they now are. That wise man asserted that the Government was instituted for the convenience of man, and to be accommodated to every emergency; this was to be secured by a Constitution founded on the great principles of religious and civil liberty, not to be overrun and borne down by a tyrannical majority; their mere will made law, liberty is gone and despotism takes its place. [Applause.] Amendments to the Constitution are to be made in the mode designated in the instrument itself. WASHINGTON, having assisted in making the Constitution, says in his Farewell Address, that the people should submit to the Constitution as it is, and, if there is any objection to it, amendments should be made in the mode which the instrument itself provides. Now, if this safeguard is not respected, where is free government? None of it is left in politics or in religion. When my facts give out and reason fails, my conviction is strong that truth is mighty and will ultimately triumph. [Applause.] Though I may go down and perish, my proud consolation at the last moment will be that I have done my duty, and this, for me, will be a sufficient reward. In support of the Constitution there are other things to which I must allude. WASHINGTON helped to make the Constitution, and handed it down to us as it is. I am proud, I am gratified that I have it in my power to-day to stand beneath the roof where that great man spoke the Government into existence and laid down the basis of government. Here on this consecrated ground, by resigning his commission, he set the great example of love of freedom and constitutional government, and belief in man's capability self-government, by lifting the crown from his head and laying it at the feet of the people. [Applause.] This is the spot where the great act was performed. It was here that GEORGE WASHINGTON tendered his resignation as Commander-in-Chief in the Colonies as they then existed and passed from the soldier to the citizen. He taught an admiring world that to be truly great a man must be truly good. [Applause.] This spot claims that honor. Would to God that we had an example of such wisdom and virtue in modern times. It was left for him to set the example. He performed the great act that stands out alone and lifts itself above any other act of any man who ever lived. Hence I am proud to stand here to-day and refer to subjects so familiar to you all. For the kind, for the sympathetic, and I may add, for the sincere and cordial respect manifested here to-day, you have my thanks—the thanks of a heart which will never cease to be grateful as long as the life current animates it. The remembrance of this kindness will ever be green in my memory. [Applause.] I repeat, I do hope and believe an era of good feeling has commenced. Let us all endeavor to feel better and kinder toward one another. [Applause.] I am satisfied if the North and the South were brought into closer intimacy, there would be a better feeling, for the friction would round the sharp corners, and remove the asperity which now exists. Let us try to be one people, and go on and fulfill our noble destiny; and I trust, after the difficulties through which we have just passed, a beneficent Providence will insure for us a more permanent existence of our free Government. I am not willing to admit that this nation has completed its mission. We are extending our possessions and power, and though some may be opposed to the extension of our jurisdiction, yet in my honest conviction, the great principle of government, instead of being too weak, as some contend, to cover a greater area, would, if properly carried out, be strong enough to embrace within its sphere and influence the whole civilized world. [Great applause.] We have tried too much to make the public mind assume the direction of invention. There is a difference between invention and discovery. We have been making too much law. If we cease to invent and direct the mind to discovery, and ascertain what law is, and conform our action to it, the world, I am sure, would move in more harmonious motion. The North and the South can work in harmony with the Federal Government. The parts are essential to the whole, and the whole is essential to the several parts. Without law the machinery will not work smoothly, and accomplish the great ends which it was assigned to attain. Pardon me, friends, for trespassing this long on your patience, and permit me to conclude by repeating that you and the Governor of the State, the Convention, the Committee, and all that you represent, have my sincere thanks and gratitude for the welcome which has been extended to me on the occasion of my visit to the capital of Maryland.

The President was greeted with applause as he resumed his seat.

Mr. DOBBIN, a member of the Convention, in order that the President might proceed to the Senate Chamber, where the people might pay their respects to him, moved that the Convention do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

There were repeated calls for Secretary SEWARD, when that gentleman was conducted to the President's chair and spoke as follows:

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND: After the very impressive and touching speech which has been made to you by the President of the United States, it seems to me a sacrilege to open my lips. He has thoughtfully called us back to two cardinal periods in the history of our country—one when the illustrious leader of the armies of the United States delivered up his sword to Congress, and accepted with complete and uncomplaining satisfaction the results of the war of Independence. The other great event was when there went forth from these venerable legislative chambers the summons that called together that marvelous body of statesmen which framed a Constitution for thirteen States, which Constitution, and a merciful Providence overlooking, they accepted and appointed to become ultimately the Constitution of the whole American Continent, a model for the world. [Applause.] This, then, is no time and place for me to speak. Since, however, your persevering kindness calls forth some utterance from me, that utterance ought not to be upon topics already discussed here, but some topic, while it shall be a germ of political shall nevertheless seem to be new and original. I subdue my reluctance, therefore, and come out before you in an entirely new character. We do not see ourselves as others see us. Many in Maryland, especially many in this Chamber, and many more throughout this country, North and South, will be surprised when I say that my one cheering recollection is that I have always heretofore wherever, I might be, spoken as an American citizen and never as a sectional statesman; that I have always spoken to the whole American people and for the whole American Union and never to a section of the American people. Although a citizen of New-York I have not loved her better than Maryland, Georgia or Mississippi. You do not acknowledge this truth now. I feel sure that you will acknowledge it hereafter. I shall at least hope that during the six years I have been connected with the Executive Department of the Federal Government, I have acted in this broad national character, and now I am to assume a sectional character for the first and also for the last time. All of you here, all the people I have seen in Virginia and North Carolina, and all the people I might have seen in Louisiana, Georgia and Texas, if we had extended our journey so far, are people who were born and educated, and have their fields of duty and action on the eastern slope of the Alleghany Mountains and on the western coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The same thing is true of all the people I have seen in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and would be true of all I have seen in Rhode Island, Vermont and New-Hampshire. We of the North and of the South, as thus distinguished in our political debates, are only one section of the Union, and that is the Atlantic section. It is to this Atlantic section that I belong. To it and for it—its security, its best interests, even for its political existence, I now speak as a sectional Atlantic man. Looking at facts in that light, what have we seen? and what do we see now? This Atlantic section divided, distracted, embittered and exhausted by political controversies about tariffs and free trade, about freedom and Slavery, about Catholic and Protestant religions, until we have come to wage against each other—the South and the North—a war for mutual destruction. In all this contention we have been a South Atlantic against a North Atlantic section, and a North against a South Atlantic section. We had no West, for the Alleghanies hemmed in both fractions; we had no East, for the Atlantic on that side shut us both out from the whole world; we have consumed our energies, have almost exhausted our very vitality in disputes between the free States of the North and the slave States of the South; the manufacturing, fishing and shipping interests of the North, and the cotton, tobacco and sugar interests of the South, each contending for control over the other, and for control in the Federal Union. Now when we wake from this destructive contest what do we find? The empire over both has gone from both far across the Alleghany mountains, and traversing the Mississippi, is being established on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. We of the North Atlantic, and you of the South Atlantic sections, have referred our mutual dispute to the Great West as an umpire, and it has sternly decided, as it might be expected to decide, that it cares for neither of us, and that it seeks and appropriates to itself all the material social and political advantages that we have conceded to it by our insane controversies. Look at the matter of 'domestic migration and foreign immigration. Our young men in the North and in the South, wearied of our disputes become builders of States in the far West. We wrangle and contend with German, Swede and Norwegian upon practices of drinking lager-beer and holding Turner festivals and Fenian meetings in Jones' Wood, and we form Know-Nothing coalitions against them to embarrass them, while we want them in our wheat fields and our manufactories in the North, and our tobacco and cotton fields in the South. They escape as fast as they can from these obstacles which we throw in their way to the West, and thence for the settling there, and becoming citizens, they are henceforth known as electors, and founders of American States. There, neither they, nor the native citizens to whom they assimilate, care politically for the rights of negroes or the rights of white men, for the rights of Catholics or the rights of Protestants in the Atlantic States where they belong to the great West which harmonizes all distinctions, and commands us to accept all men, exotic or native, white or black, freedmen or born free, Catholics and Protestants, Fenians or Orangemen, equal before the law and equal citizens of the United States. I know not what I can say more as an Atlantic sectional man to Atlantic sectional men to invite them to conciliation and reconciliation between the Atlantic North and the Atlantic South. Even this day, while New-England is considering whether it will pay respect to the President of the United States, and be reconciled to the Cotton States, the gold and silver mines of California and the fisheries of Russian America are pouring their wealth into the National Treasury and establishing their connections with the coast and the islands of China, Japan and the Indies. You may talk to me of Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and New-York, and their railroads for the trade of the Atlantic; let me tell you that the Pacific coast is already beginning to revolutionize the world. [Applause.] I go henceforth, as I have always gone heretofore, not with my section, but with the American nation. [Cheers.] Henceforth, if you will insist upon continuing the insane divisions of the East, I shall be found among the politicians and the statesmen of the West. One word more. You have justly celebrated the Constitution of the United States. Its peculiar and beneficent feature is that consideration of individual rights and liberties. It takes care that no law shall be passed by Congress without the consent of the President of the United States, if his veto is sustained by more than one-third of the people of the United States. That one-third is the minority of the American people. That minority is henceforth and forever to be the Atlantic section of the United States made up of the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States of the United States. That protection for the present is ceased and is altogether lost because ten of the South Atlantic States of the Union are no longer represented in Congress. I pray the members of this Convention now assembled to take notice of this abnormal and anomalous condition, and to be assured that it is more important that the Atlantic States, North and South, should adjust and forever extinguish their differences than it is that they should adjust their Constitution of self-government upon the best models that PLATO conceived or HOCKE ever devised. [Cheers.] Gentlemen: It is hard to speak on political occasions like this without becoming didactic or seeming to be dogmatic. I pray your pardon if in this respect I have offended you, you would not let me be silent. [Loud cheers.]

THE MAINE MURDERS.

Continuation of the Examination for the Government—Testimony of the Negro Clifton Harris.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AUBURN, Me., Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

The Court came in at 9 o'clock. The Court-house was crowded.

Several witnesses were examined, among them the physicians who attended the inquest. One witness said that two or three weeks before the murder the prisoner had told him that he heard an Irishman say: "Those two old women ought to be put out of the way—that it would be a deed of charity." The feature of the day, however, was the testimony of CLIFTON HARRIS. The Court was densely crowded, and when HARRIS appeared great curiosity to see him was manifested. He is a mulatto, 19 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, and weighs 126 pounds. He was dressed in a faded suit, and seemed somewhat agitated as he was brought to face the crowd and sworn in the witness stand. From the moment HARRIS entered into the Court VERRILL kept his eyes fixed on him, nor did the muscles of his face apparently relax in the slightest while the witness was proceeding with his awful criminations of himself as well as of VERRILL. The examination of HARRIS at once began, County Attorney BICKNELL questioning. HARRIS' answers were given in a subdued tone, but without hesitation. On being asked if he knew VERRILL well, he replied that he did, and then identified him, the accuser facing and looking into the eyes of the accused. His story, in the briefest possible form, is as follows:

TESTIMONY OF CLIFTON HARRIS.

On the night of the murder, as I was going home to Mr. W. H. Keith's, at West Auburn, from Lewiston, with Mr. Keith's team, I met Luther J. Verrill on the road near West Auburn; after saying "Good evening," he asked me if I did not want to go after some money; after some explanations I consented to go, and we agreed to meet at half-past twelve o'clock to go to Mrs. Kinsley's; I went home, as usual, and lay down on my bed in my clothes, and arose soon after twelve o'clock, crept out of the house and met Verrill as appointed; as I met Verrill he said, "We will have the money;" after unsuccessfully trying to push up the sink window, I went to the privy, pulled off a board, having first thrown in my cap, coat and necktie, and entered; I then opened the shed door and let Verrill in; Verrill and I went into the porch; then I went back for my clothes, while he proceeded through the porch into the sitting-room and laid his hatchet on the lounge; I then went in and laid my clothes on the lounge, both of us being then in our stocking feet; the first I saw was Verrill grab Mrs. Kinsley, who was lying in bed in a bedroom opening out of the sitting-room; Mrs. Kinsley cried "Polly, Polly," several times; Verrill said "Hush," and grabbed a chair and struck her with it; he then sat down on the bed and took hold of her; Mrs. Kinsley then made a spring, and I grabbed a chair and struck her; she fell back in bed, and Verrill put his hand in his pocket for a knife I thought; we then heard some noise in the sitting-room; it was Polly Caswell coming; Verrill seized a chair and went out and struck her; whether he struck her with the chair I don't know; she fell and Verrill came back to Mrs. Kinsley's room; I was then looking for money: Verrill asked Mrs. Kinsley, "Where is the money?" she said, "My daughter has got it to the Falls;" Verrill then jumped on the bed, while I kept hunting for the money; then there was noise again of Polly coming across the sitting-room; she had got up and I went out there and struck her with the chair; she fell across the entry threshold; then I went to hunting for money again; Polly was groaning; I could not find the money; we shook Mrs. Kinsley, and she told us again her daughter had it at the Falls; we searched the bed-room, a dress pocket on the floor, and the closet, but could find no money; I found a lamp on the floor, and matches in the kitchen in a box; tripped the box over and threw the matches upon the floor, and was unable to find one; finding I could not get a light, I set the lamp on the stove and went back to Mrs. Kinsley's bed-room; Polly Caswell had then stopped groaning, and I supposed she was dead; Verrill said we must keep on hunting in the dark; after hunting some time we went to Mrs. KINSLEY and she said, "the money is in a trunk in the bed-room;" we hunted and could not find any; then we went back to the sitting-room and put on our boots; Verrill said: "What shall we do? It is a hard thing, and we have got no money;" I replied: "It is hard, and we have nothing for it;" I told him: "I am going home," and added: "It is best to finish Mrs. Kinsley, she will die anyway;" Verrill took up the hatchet and went into the room; what he did I don't know; I heard a blow—whether with the hatchet, I don't know; we then left; I put a carpenter's horse against the shed door, said "Good night" and left; as I left Verrill said, "We will fix up this hereafter;" I left Verrill at the shed door and went home; I don't know where Verrill went; we were in Mrs. Kinsley's house about three-quarters of an hour; the murder was never broached to me before that night.

At this point it was announced the direct examination of the witness was closed, and the Court adjourned at 5:30 P. M. to 9 A. M. Thursday.

It may be well to say in explanation that the money which the murderers failed to find was in a small trunk in a small bedroom, next to Mrs. KINSLEY's room—there being a small closet between the rooms, entered by a cleat door, which closet the murderers ransacked repeatedly without discovering that on the opposite side of it was another cleat door, opening into the small room where the money was. This door was hung without knob or latch, and hence was unnoticed.

Cross-Examination of Clifton Harris—Close of the Testimony for the Prosecution.

AUBURN, Me., Thursday, June 27, 1867.

The Court came in at 9 A. M., the court-room being crowded in all its parts.

The cross-examination of the witness, HARRIS, was conducted by Mr. LUDDEN, and was rigid and searching, and was protracted through nearly the whole forenoon session of the Court. Every attempt was made to confuse the witness, but his answers were always ready, and occasionally so apt as to create a sensation in the Court. Several times, when the questioning counsel evidently thought he had caught HARRIS in a trap of contradictions, the witness escaped from his predicament with some agile and apparently sensible explanation. The greatest latitude in the cross questioning was allowed by the Court, as well as encouraged by the counsel for the Government.

In a word, the cross-examination, long and analytic as it was, failed to assault the facts educed in the direct examination. The public here is divided in opinion as to the credibility of HARRIS' confession and testimony, although there is an apparently increasing conviction that the negro tells the truth.

I cannot discover from reviewing the immense heap of manuscript constituting the full phonographic report of HARRIS' cross-examination, that many facts of importance additional to those already communicated from his direct examination were brought out. I think it unnecessary to sift out more than the following:

The negro said he had a pint of whisky with him, most of which he drank the evening of the murder. An attempt was made to show that the habits of the negro were bad, in order to carry weight with the jury to the point which the defence will urge, that it was the negro who raped the murdered Mrs. Kinsley. The witness proceeded with the minutest details of the murder,—described where the furniture was, what he found in the closet where he searched for money, when Verrill got upon Mrs. Kinsley's bed, how he hunted for money on the floor, what Verrill was then doing, where he stood when he struck Polly, that he did not ask Verrill not to hurt Mrs. Kinsley, that he went to the house for money and not to murder, that he saw Verrill's hatchet when he first met Verrill at midnight, that Verrill held it in his right hand, that Verrill had on no coat when he first went into Mrs. Kinsley's room, that he saw Verrill once after the murder before they were arrested, but had no opportunity to speak to him, and that he had a jackknife the night of the murder, but did not use it.

In the redirect examination it was shown that before the murder VERRILL and HARRIS were intimate, played cards together, visited each other, and that there had never been any difficulty between the parties; that HARRIS made his confession in the jail soon after his arrest, and subsequently repeated it in VERRILL's presence; that VERRILL has greeted HARRIS in the jail when he has met him in the corridor, but that VERRILL had not desired to talk over the murder with him; that on the morning after the murder he wore the same clothes at breakfast which he wore when committing the murder, and that he found some blood spots on his coat sleeve.

Several other witnesses were called, and testified to the circumstances under which HARRIS' confession was first made; to VERRILL's denial of its truth when it was made in his presence; to the finding of VERRILL's hatchet with blood-marks on it, and to other matters of minor importance. At 5 P. M. the Attorney-General announced that the Government testimony was closed unless rebutting testimony were needed at the close of the defence. M. T. LUDDEN, Esq., at once proceeded to open the case for the prisoner.

OPENING FOR THE PRISONER.

Mr. LUDDEN's opening for VERRILL was brief. He criticised the course of the County Attorney in taking the stand, and appealed to the sympathies of the jury, describing VERRILL as a friendless, broken down, feeble man, against whom nobody had ever charged any crime prior to this; that the worst that was ever seen in him was his proclivity to take intoxicating drinks occasionally. As the counsel proceeded to depict the forlorn condition of the prisoner, the latter for the first time during the trial showed signs of emotion. His hitherto cold, pale face became flushed, and tears flowed freely down his cheeks.

The counsel proceeded with a sketch of the prisoner's life. He conceded the double homicide was proved, claimed that the Government attempted to evade the fact that rape was committed on Mrs. KINSLEY's person, and argued that whoever committed the rape committed the murder.

He closed with an appeal to the jury to consider the case impartially and dispassionately, when Court adjourned at 5:40 P. M. to 9 A. M. Friday.

Verrill, the Prisoner, Called to the Stand.

AUBURN, Me., Friday, June 28, 1867.

The Court came in at 9 this A. M. LUTHER J. VERRILL, the respondent, was called to the stand, sworn, and his examination at once begun by Mr. LUDDEN. He was entirely self-possessed, and at the suggestion of the Court raised his voice. VERRILL's direct examination continued only 30 minutes, when a most persistent, rapid and protracted cross-examination was conducted for about 30 minutes by County Attorney BICKNELL, and for about two hours by Attorney-General FRYE; but VERRILL's bearing was perfectly cool, and he maintained throughout entire self-possession. His testimony was in brief as follows:

TESTIMONY OF LUTHER J. VERRILL.

He said that he was a shoemaker at West Auburn; that he was not acquainted with the murdered women; he was never at their house while they were living, but attended their funeral; he had known Clifton Harris, the negro accuser, since a year last December, but he never solicited him to have criminal intercourse with a girl; he did not know aught of the murder of Mrs. Kinsley and Polly Caswell; this hatchet here in Court was his; the blood upon it might have come there when he last used it, clapboarding, as he remembered he cut his finger then; on Wednesday night, January 16, the night of the murder, he was at Mr. Tribon's, having gone there to board January 14, the Monday before; on the night of the murder he did not get through work at shoemaking until nine o'clock, when he went to his boarding house; he slept in his own bed that night and every night during the week of the murder;

In the cross-examination of two and a-half hours little additional was obtained. The following embraces the leading features:

It was fifteen or twenty minutes past 10 o'clock when he went to bed the night of the murder; the time he knew because he always wound his watch and noted the time when he went to bed: the next night (January 17th) he retired about 10 o'clock, perhaps 9½; he remembered the time of going to bed on the first three or four evenings of his stay at Tribon's because he worked late; he left his shop at twenty minutes past nine on the night of the murder, and was perhaps five minutes going to Tribon's; he went into the house with McKenney, and they warmed themselves in the sitting room and finally went to bed; a few days after the murder the report was that all hands would have to be arrested and account for themselves on that night; it was then talked over in the shop; Mr. Holmes said we were all right, for we worked right straight along every night; a story had been common talk that Mr. Brien said a certain man told him that there was a man who said he would just as lief go in and kill these two women as not; he should consider it a deed of charity to put them out of the way; they talked over this story in the shop; after the murder Mr. Edes asked him what they were taking Brien to the Falls for, and he replied that it was for telling this story, and he then told Edes what the story was, but did not tell him to communicate it to any one. Edes testified that Verrill told him this story before the murder, and then asked him to call on his way home and tell Mr. Kinsley's family about it. Verrill also testified that he once had a difficulty with the negro Harris, but it was settled.

In the afternoon, W. H. Holmes, for whom the prisoner worked at date of the murder, testified that they ceased work about 9 o'clock on the evening of the murder, and all went out of the shop together—so far confirming Verrill.

Several of the fellow-boarders of Verrill were called, and testified to his being at home on the night of the murder, and in bed between 10 and 11 o'clock. A lady testified that on the evening of the murder she was visiting at the house, and that she left there at 10 o'clock—thus fixing the particular evening, and confirming the testimony of others as to time. Sifting the points made by the defence, other than by Verrill denials, we find that between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the negro, Harris, says Verrill met him and proposed the murder, Verrill was at home at Tribon's, two or three miles from where the negro said he met him in the road. And to establish this the defence bring several witnesses. Holmes sees him going home from his shop after 9 o'clock; young McKenney puts a quilt on the bed occupied by him about 11 o'clock, and Cushman confirms the latter; the elder McKenney swears Verrill was in Mr. Tribon's sitting-room between 9 and 10 that evening; Harriet McKenney confirms the story about the bed-clothing being put upon Verrill's bed after he retired; Mr. Tribon swears he was last to go to bed that night, and that Verrill was not out of the house that night to his knowledge, after he came in at past 9 o'clock, and Lizzie Thompson, confirmed by her husband and Leman Austin, fix the night and time in which all these things transpired as Wednesday, Jan. 16, from 9 to 11 o'clock. So far as the witnesses have testified in relation to Verrill's statements they confirm those statements. In a word, the result of to-day's proceedings has been decidedly in favor of the prisoner, and public opinion, which has hitherto been poised between guilt and innocence, yesterday veering decidedly toward guilt, to-day veers in the opposite direction. The Government claim to have strong rebutting testimony to offer.

The case will probably close on Tuesday of next week.

SENATOR WADE.—Senator WADE disowns the obvious "agrarian" inferences from his loose Kansas speech, and says he is not fool enough to believe in an equal division of property, when five or ten years experience will be sure to pile it all up again in the hands of the few, and leave the masses of the people as poor as ever, and no better off for their brief riches. In which, he is certainly very sensible and practical; but he is not fair in throwing the blame of the misunderstanding upon the newspapers. They are often thus made the convenient pack-horses for "the loose expectoration of speech" that seizes our stump orators on exhilarating occasions, and in a rare atmosphere like that of the plains. Mr. WADE's speech justified the inference made from it, in its whole general drift and tenor; we accept his explanation of its terms, as is right; but we advise him next time he "shoots off his mouth," before a border audience, upon the vital questions of society and government, to know what he thinks and be sure what he says. Mr. WADE says, too, that he does not seek the office of President, or any other; that he is an old man and needs rest. What's to hinder his taking it?—*Springfield Republican.*

The address to the people of Louisiana, adopted by the Radical Republican State Convention, concludes as follows:

"We earnestly entreat the voters of the State, without regard to their previous party predilections, to come forth and affiliate themselves with us, the only party now in existence in our State which can effect a speedy and permanent reconstruction of the civil Government, and procure the readmission of our State to her place in the Union, from which she was torn by the machinations of misguided and evil-disposed men, under whose leadership her people have suffered such untold disasters from the war into which they plunged their country, and whose counsels now are only calculated to continue the state of anarchy produced by them during the last two years, during which the administration of the State Government has been under their control, and by so doing restore our State to that condition expressed upon her escutcheon, which is 'justice, union and confidence.'"

Elias Howe, Jr., President.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
(SEWING MACHINES,)
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION.—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Paris Exposition.

THE SEWING-MACHINE RESULT.
WHEELER & WILSON CARRY THE DAY.
The highest premium,
The only
GOLD MEDAL,

For perfection in Sewing-Machines has been awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 625 Broadway.

There were eighty-two competitors, and the greatest interest attended the announcement of the result.

Chill and Fever, or Fever and Ague, as well as intermittent and remittent fevers, are effectually cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, without a liability of return. Sold everywhere.

"The perfumed light
Steals through the mist of alabaster lamps,
And every air is heavy with the breath
Of orange flowers that bloom
I' the midst of roses."

Such was the flowery land filled with healing airs and life-preserving products, where Dr. DRAKE discovered the chief ingredients of his wonderful tonic medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS—the enchanted tropical island of St. Croix. The PLANTATION BITTERS, combining all the medicinal and tonic virtues of the healing and life-sustaining products of that favored clime, are, without doubt, the world's great remedy for dyspepsia, low spirits, and all other stomachic difficulties.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

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All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'FG CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS, Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware,
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters is to be found at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Special Telegram from the Exhibition AT PARIS.—Medal awarded to the WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 613 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
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SEWING-MACHINES.
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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines, —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Why is Phalon & Son's "Night-Blooming Cereus" like one of Phelan's great billiard carroms? Because it goes to every ball.

Why is PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" cheap at a dollar? Because it is worth more than a hundred scents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

CROCKER—FALES.—At Bristol, R. I., on Thursday, June 27, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. Mr. Locke, Mr. CHARLES G. CROCKER, of Boston, to Miss CARO. S., second daughter of the late William Fales, Esq., of Bristol.

EUSTACE—MCCOSH.—On Thursday, June 27, at St. Ann's R. C. Church, by Rev. Father Preston, JAMES EUSTACE to MARY C. MCCOSH, both of this City.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

DIED.

COOK.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, June 29, MARIA LOUISE, wife of Joseph A. Cook, and daughter of Dr. M. A. Richter, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 60 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 3 P. M.

HAYS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 30, MARY ANNA, daughter of Alex. M. and Mary E. Hays, aged 4 months and 2 days.

HURST.—On Saturday, June 29, ALPHONSO JOHN HURST, youngest son of the late Jeremiah Hurst, of Bermuda, aged 16 years.

Friends of the family, and of F. W. J. Hurst, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from Trinity Church.

OWEN.—On Thursday, June 27, at Port Jefferson, L. I., after a short but painful illness, Mrs. ADELINE WOOSTER OWEN, in the 59th year of her age.

LEGGETT.—On Seventh Day morning, June 29, THOMAS H. LEGGETT, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, in Flushing, at 10½ A. M. Third Day, (Tuesday,) July 2.

SIDMAN.—On Saturday evening, June 29, WILLIAM A., eldest son of John E. and Mary F. Sidman, aged 7 years.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

SCHRAM.—At Newburgh, on Friday evening, June 28, suddenly, JAMES E. SCHRAM, son-in-law of Timothy Townsend.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, July 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Sunday June 30, Mrs. ELEANOR, widow of G. Washington Walker, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Fannie T. Scudder.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, July 2, at 8½ o'clock, from No. 220 East 52d-st. The remains will be interred at Huntington, L. I.

☞ Illinois and Wisconsin papers please copy.

YOUNIE.—On Saturday, June 29, JAMES YOUNIE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 77 Nevins-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 1, at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 147.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at Pier No. 5, North River, aged about fourteen years, slim built, light hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face; body in a nude state. Supposed to be the body that was drowned off Pier No. 8, June 18, 1867. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 148.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 14, East River, aged about nineteen years, stout built, short light hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, body in a nude state. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 149.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 49, East River, age not known, stout built, no hair, no eyes, bad teeth, face gone. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, old shoes, checked woolen shirt; body in the water three or four months. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 150.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, no eyes, good teeth, face gone. Dressed as follows: No hat, two coats, blue cloth vest, black cloth pants, good boots, under-drawers, and handsome embroidered shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Silver watch and gold chain. Been in the water four months. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 151.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Eleventh-street, aged about fifty years, medium built, dark curly hair, no whiskers. The clothes found upon him are at the Morgue with the body for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The third installment of fifteen per cent. will be due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1867.

Subscribers are requested to call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, and pay the same, bringing their receipts with them, or remit to the Company by check to the order of the Company.

A small portion of the capital stock remains unsubscribed. Application within a few days is recommended to those desiring to secure stock.

New subscribers from this date will pay forty dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the average day of payment of the calls.

☞ Circulars with full information may be obtained at the temporary office of the Company at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row. F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
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UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS.
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I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to Checking Baggage, Purchasing Tickets; Railway Maps, Time Tables, &c., &c.
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POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

In pursuance of a written request made by twenty-five members of the Club, a special meeting of the UNION LEAGUE CLUB will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 1, at 8 o'clock, to hear an address from Judge MILLS, of Nashville, upon the political condition of Tennessee. By order

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ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24, 1867.
THE MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. LOAN, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York. CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

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SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 26, 1867.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.
Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.
Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.
By order of the Board, F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD AND TALLAHASSEE RAILROAD BONDS.
NOTICE.
The interest due on the 1st of July next, payable in New-York, on the above Bonds, upon which the past due coupons have been funded, will be paid at the office of ROGERS' Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.
Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, also those not indorsed, payable in New-York July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Wilson, Callaway & Co., No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.
Those payable in Augusta will be paid at the office of Dr. J. Milligan, Cashier Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Augusta, Ga. THOS. H. CALLAWAY, President.

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DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD Coupons, due July 1, 1867, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.
COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1867, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at this office, viz.:
C., St. P. and F. R. Co. Flagg Trust Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1867.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1867, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date. JOHN NEWELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Indianapolis Central Railway Bonds, due July 1 next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st proximo. B. E. SMITH, President.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867. RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

COUPONS ON THE SEVEN AND THREE-tenths (7 30-100) Interest Bonds of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, due July 1 prox., will be paid at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., on and after that date. JOHN BALLANTINE, Treasurer Alleghany Valley Railroad.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1867.
GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face. JNO. JONES, Treasurer State of Georgia.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York. G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD CO., MACON, Ga., June 22, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, due July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. GEO. H. HAZLEHURST, President.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 16, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due July 1, payable in New-York, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. C. T. POLLARD, President.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will pay the coupons of City of Atlanta Bonds, due July 1, 1867. Holders will be required to present their bonds for verification at time of payment of coupons. R. PETERS, Chairman, &c.
ATLANTA, June 22, 1867.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

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JERSEY CITY, June 26, 1867.
NEW-JERSEY STATE COUPONS FOR interest due July 1, will be paid on presentation at the First National Bank of Jersey City. J. S. FOX, President.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS—DUE JULY 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

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5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅝	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107½	107⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	107½	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	110⅜	110⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered	100¼	100½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅜	116⅝
10-40 Coupon	100⅜	100½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅝
Gold	138⅛	138⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
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SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY"
$20,000
of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,
BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS. THOS. BELKNAP, JR.
KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June, 1867.
The coupons maturing July 1, 1867, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company,) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after that date. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
City of Chicago—Municipal.
City of Chicago—Water Loan.
City of Chicago—Tunnel.
Albany City.
Alabama State, 8 per cent. (new issue.)
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held on the 26th June, THEODORE KEELER was appointed Secretary, and WILLIAM R. SKIDMORE Assistant Secretary of the Company. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on the above bonds July 1, 1867, for Coupon No. 3, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Central National Bank.

COUPONS OF THE ATHENS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., on and after that date.

$11,000, $9,000 AND $6,000 TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No 12 Pine-st.

WANTED—$8,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in Harlem. Apply to D. B. SICKELS, at Rodman, Fisk & Co.'s, No. 18 Nassau-st.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.
F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't. T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 90 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1867. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer-books are closed. By order of the Board. G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT.
TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INS. CO., No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, will be paid at this office (free of Government tax) on and after July 1, 1867. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 22d inst. until July 1, 1867. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from June 27 to July 1. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held at this date, JOHN H. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and DANIEL CHAUNCEY, Esq., Vice-President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1. WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.
The transfer book will remain closed until July 2.
By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, clear of Government taxes, was declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank to-day, payable on the 10th of July proximo, until which time the transfer-book will be closed. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.
The transfer book will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
The transfer-book will close on the 25th inst., and open on the 2d proximo. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, (Brown Bros. & Co.'s Building,) Corner Wall and Hanover sts., June 19, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed till that date. J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.
The transfer book will be closed until that date. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st July next.
The tranfer books will be closed from this date to July 2, 1767. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th July next. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3. WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Dividend—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from tax) of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 15. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 1, inclusive. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND,
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of Government tax, for the six months ending June 30, 1867, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 1 next.
The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, No. 190 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1. CHARLES P. HART, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1867. M. SANDFORD, Cashier.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.
The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, free of Government tax.
Transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 2. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1. THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 1. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
1867—JULY INTEREST.
The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 22, on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
A dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been deposited for three or six months prior to July 1, will be paid on and after the 15th of July.
Interest not drawn will be credited and will draw interest as principal.
By order of the Trustees.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)
Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15, free of tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE,
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller
CUYAHOGA.
Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller
KEWANEE.
Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron, three and a half inches by one-half inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.
Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.
Length over all, 138 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet.
Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam propeller
MIAMI.
Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live-oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.
These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.
Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock at Hoboken, near the sectional dock, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Thursday, 27th June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On MONDAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
Balance of stock offered and partly sold on Thursday, June 13, the stock of an old New-York Club building, to be vacated July 10, established 1817, together with the stock of a dealer. Also a few lines very choice goods from the private stock of a gentleman leaving the country, having been in his possession many years, among which are old Madeira wine, bottled in Madeira, part yet in bond, duty paid; old port wine, imported in cases; a few dozens old pale sherry wine, bottled 1856; old hock wine, 7 years in bottle; old Bourbon, 20 years old; cases sparkling moselle; Henkell's sparkling hock; Brandenberg's fine claret wine; Jacqueson's, Roderer's and other high grade champagnes; very old Jamaica rum and very old cognac brandies; one package very old Scotch whisky. Also, fine wines, whiskies, rums, gin, brandies, &c., in demijohns, bottles and cases. Also, an invoice of wines and liquors imported in cases, full-sized bottles, shipped by one of the oldest importing houses in London.
ALSO.
The balance of fine Havana cigars remaining from the invoice partly sold by us on June 13, consisting of Rosa de Santiago, Figaros, Upman, Cabanas, Cabinet and other favorite brands.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1897.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:
25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,560 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

EDWARD H. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, that beautifully located house and two lots, on high ground, corner Parsons, Hay and Barclay sts., the most desirable and fashionable part of the beautiful village of Flushing, L. I., adjoining and near the elegant residences of Messrs. Graham, Parsons and Judd. But five minutes' walk of railroad depot, whence are hourly trains to the City, forty minutes distant. House 30x40, built in best manner and in perfect and complete order throughout; contains twelve rooms, furnace, range and gas-fixtures; well of superior water, fine garden with asparagus and strawberry beds, grapes and other small fruit in abundance. Lots 88 feet front by 150 feet deep. Terms easy. Inquire of E. FULLER, No. 62 Liberty-st., or of LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HIGHLAND, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.
BETWEEN ENGLEWOOD AND HIGHWOOD PARK, ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
Extensive sale of villas, cottages and villa plots.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 2, 1867, at 1 P. M., on the premises, six beautiful villas and cottages, of various sizes, just completed, containing from 7 to 14 rooms, together with a large number of villa and cottage lots, all adjacent to the depot.
A special train will leave Jersey City on the day of sale at 11:15 A. M., returning at 5:30 and 7:30 P. M. Maps and particulars, and free passes on the railroad, can be obtained of the auctioneers, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Cedar-st., or at the office of R. C. Bacot, No. 9 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce*.

WILL BE SOLD
ON MONDAY, JULY 1,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Revenue Marine Storehouse, Staten Island, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight 24-pounder brass howitzers, with corresponding powder tanks and magazine fittings.
Also, a miscellaneous lot of cabin and wardroom furniture. H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) July 1, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 18 East River,
3,096 boxes fresh Naples Oranges,
1,045 boxes fresh Naples Lemons,
Cargo brig *Guiletta*, from Naples.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, OFFICE Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Supreme Court sale of 22 valuable and beautifully-located building plots of various sizes, to be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property, known as the "Firth" estate, is near Maspeth, L. I., handsomely situated on high ground, with an extensive frontage on the Williamsburgh and Newtown Horse Railroad, about three miles from the ferries. On the property there is a large, well-built mansion, with a fine lawn, well shaded, garden, plenty of fruit, outbuildings, numerous, commodious and convenient. Also, one well-built tenement-house, with barn, sheds, &c., in complete order, well suited for market gardeners or others. The attention of capitalists, manufacturers and mechanics is particularly directed to this sale, as it will be peremptory to the highest bidder, on easy terms. To see the property, take Flushing cars at Hunter's Point for Winfield, at 8½, 9¾ and 11½ A. M. For further particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANOS, &c., TO PAY STORAGE AND CHARGES.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, July 2, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the storage wareroom of H. G. Haeger, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av., to pay storage, a large and general assortment of household furniture, comprising the complete furniture of four large houses, consisting of, in part, as follows: English velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood pianos, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, parlor suites in brocatel and reps, rosewood bookcases, etageres, centre and side tables, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and cottage bedroom suites, black walnut buffets, extension tables and chairs, lounges, oil-cloths, stair carpets, dining and bedroom crockery, cutlery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF really good household furniture, custom made, in satin brocatel covering; rich rosewood parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement, of various styles; 60 or 70 carpets, French plate mirrors, piano-fortes, elegant blankets and bedding, &c., &c. On TUESDAY NEXT, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, one of the largest and best sales of the season, and in all probability the last sale for some time to come. This will embrace all the really good custom-made furniture of a family removing from the City, all of the best kind, and suitable for all parties in want of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, in satin damask; French plate mirrors, 60 or 70 Wilton, velvet, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, splendid blankets, piano-fortes, hair mattresses, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of about 300 chromos, line and fine colored French engravings, &c., &c.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.
GENERAL ORDER.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
The Society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, in University-place, on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the Ninety-first Anniversary of our National Independence.
Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above Anniversary.
The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SCARFS, TIES
AND
CRAVATS,
IN NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FABRIC,
FROM THE LEADING
MAGAZINS DU MODE
OF
LONDON AND PARIS.
The largest and most elegant assortment ever offered in the
UNITED STATES,
AT
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY,
LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS,
in
REAL BALBRIGGAN
and
LISLE THREAD.
In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the
FASHIONABLE
and
FASTIDIOUS,
At
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING
AND
BASE BALL SUITS
OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS
on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices. at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Ribbons at still lower prices to-day.
Bonnet Silks, Materials and Colored Crapes, cheap.
Millinery Laces, half regular prices.
New French Flowers, every morning.
Straw Braids, Cords and Tassels half last week's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS FROM AUCTION THIS DAY, AT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.
Plain Silk Sun Umbrellas at $1 25, $1 50 and upward.
A line of the Richest Beaded Parasols exhibited this season. Prices down.
Fans. Fans, of every description, at less than cost of importation.
Ladies' Satchels, Yankee Notions, Skirts and Corsets, all under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, every description. Some new styles to-day.
The cheapest Colored, White and Black Ribbon Velvets in this City. Complete line every shade.
Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons in endless variety.
Line of Cheap Black Crapes.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies' Silk Thread Gloves at 10c., at 12c., at 18c., at 25c., and upward.
Kid-finished Silk Gloves, best qualities, 65c. the pair.
FROM AUCTION.
Silk Mitts at 20c., 25c. and 31c. per pair. Bargains.
Finer Goods proportionately cheap.
Kid Gloves from 44c. per pair.
Our best Kid Gloves, prices unaltered.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 8c., 10c. and 12c. each.
Tucked Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c. each, fine edging.
Cheapest Line of Insertings, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Linen Sets in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods, Straw Goods, Straw Goods.
Prices Down. Down with the Prices.
We can convey no idea by quotations about the Reduction of Prices in this Department.
Come and see. We have every shape and desirable Braid at about one-fourth last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

QUILTS.

An immense stock of
MANCHESTER, HONEY-COMB, ALLENDALE, LANCASTER, COLORED and WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
COLORED ALHAMBRA SPREADS, in all sizes.
WHITE FRENCH SPREADS, and something entirely new and cheap, in
WHITE ANCHOR SPREADS.
FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS.
MATTRESSES, COMFORTABLES, PURE CURLED HAIR, MOSS, STRAW, HUSK and SEA-GRASS MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS.
BLANKETS, SPRING-BEDS.
A good assortment of BLANKETS in all sizes and quality.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c.
10-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 60c.
11-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 65c.
10-4 FINE COTTON SHEETING, 48c.
8-4 FINE COTTON SHEETING, 38c.
6-4 FINE COTTON SHEETING, 28c.
BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, in different widths, the cheapest to be found in the market.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON.
SHIRTING, in all the popular makes.
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order.
CRASH, TOWELS, TOWELING, NAPKINS, DOILIES, LOOM and BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

IRON FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, CRIBS, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, TOWEL RACKS, WASH-STANDS, GARDEN CHAIRS, VASES, SETTEES, MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES, STORE and PIANO STOOLS.
IRON BEDSTEADS for public institutions.
In fact, everything necessary for either bed or table, at the lowest market prices, and in many instances greatly less.
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

LACE POINTS AND ROTONDS FROM AUCTION.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
having purchased at the late
AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
a large assortment of
LLAMA, PUSHER, CHANTILLY
and
FRENCH LACE
POINTS, ROTONDS AND CIRCULARS,
from the factories of
DOGNIN & LOUIS VICTOR ARMAUD,
at prices ranging from $4 50 to $15. Also in stock his three favorite styles of SILK SACKS, viz:
The QUEEN, at $25 to $30.
The ISABELLA CATOLICA, at $25 to $35.
The MARIA OF RUSSIA, at $30 to $40.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., west side, one door from Broadway.
Established over a quarter of a century.

DRY GOODS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
A large and elegant assortment
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELING, DAMASKS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, AND FIXTURES IN GREAT VARIETY.
AT RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.
MERINO, MUSLIN, LINEN and JEAN DRAWERS,
KID, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES,
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER of the best materials at the shortest notice, at the
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

ELLERTON NEW MILLS
COTTON FLANNELS
For the Season of 1867.

The attention of the trade is specially invited to the new production for the season of 1867, sample cases of which are now ready for inspection at our store, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

AT KINZEY'S,
No. 645 BROADWAY,
ONLY STORE. GREAT BARGAINS.
REDUCING STOCK TO ENLARGE THE STORE.
CLOSING OUT. STRAW GOODS.
EVERY STYLE AND SHAPE.
BOYS' AND MISSES' HATS.
LADIES' BONNETS.
STRAW HATS CLOSING OUT; 6c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
SUN AND SHADE HATS.
BEST WILLOW SHAKERS, 15c.
SACRIFICE ON RIBBONS.
RIBBONS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c. per yard.
WIDE RICH BONNET-RIBBONS, 25c.
DRESS-TRIMMINGS CLOSING.
VELVET RIBBONS, 25c. PIECE.
PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS AT COST.
LINEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS AT COST.
PARASOLS AT COST.
SUN-UMBRELLAS AT COST,
TO REDUCE STOCK.
CLUNY LACES, 6c., 8c., 10c.
SILK LACE VAILS, 6c. to $2.
BANDS AND EDGINGS.
CLOSING OUT.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 10c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 50c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 31c.
SILK LACE BARBES, 6c. to 25c.
PANIC PRICES.
FINE LINEN COLLARS, 3c.
FINE LINEN SETS, 15c.
BARGAINS.
1,000 DOZENS 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 3c.
20,000 PAPERS NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
PINS, 14 ROWS, 4c. PAPER.
15,000 CARDS HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. CARD.
DRESS-BUTTONS, 3c., 6c. DOZEN.
HOSIERY.
150 DOZENS LADIES' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c.
200 DOZENS GENTS' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c.
200 DOZENS MISSES' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c.
PANIC PRICES.
$1 KID GLOVES, AT 50c.
$1 75 KID GLOVES AT $1.
LOTS OF GLOVES AT 15c., 20c. PAIR.
LOT FINE LINEN FANS, SPOTTED, 10c.
CLOSING OUT.
2,000 BOXES GENTS' ENAMELED PAPER COLLARS, 10c. BOX.
CLOSING LACE COLLARS.
CLOSING LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
LOTS OF OTHER GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer during this week, their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SILKS, SUMMER DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, LACES, LACE SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
WALKING DRESSES,
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS,
&c., &c.,
will be offered during this week.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 BROADWAY,
preparatory to taking their semi-annual account of stock, have made an immense and
FINAL REDUCTION
in the price of all their remaining
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
of every description.
They call attention to whole lines of RICH GOODS, reduced in many instances to one-third their ORIGINAL COST.
White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, specially adapted to Summer wear, at greatly reduced prices.
Also, a great reduction in prices in the
CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

BLACK THREAD LACES, VAILS, COIFFURES and Barbes. Point, Cluny and Point Applique Laces at remarkably low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

2,500 YARDS REAL VALENCIENNES Edgings, Laces and Insertions, at less than gold prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

UNDERGARMENTS.—$10,000 WORTH OF Chemises, Night-dresses, Drawers, Slips, Waists, and Robes, closing out at cost to make room for other goods.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED AND Machine Edging and Insertion, new fresh patterns, just opened, at half the usual prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

5,000 REAL CLUNY LACE COLLARS, 75 cents, warranted worth $1 50 and $2.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

ROUND HATS, FOR LADIES, AT MACAULEY'S, No. 897 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts. Bonnets and Round Hats in the latest styles, including the Gascon, Retrousse, Bergere, Chapeau des Courses, and the new English Bronze Hat, with wreath and feather to match.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEAT PARK PHAETON, very stylish; will be sold at one-half its value; also two coupes, in good order, at private stable, No. 5 East 39th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present, and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..........July 13
CHICAGO..........July 27
MINNESOTA..........Aug. 10
NEBRASKA..........Aug. 24
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, July 3, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of passage, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY....July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY....July 6
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY....July 13
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY....July 17
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....July 20
EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY....July 24
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice..........Saturday, July 20
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, Aug. 31
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS..........July 13
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER..........July 27
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO **ANTWERP.**

The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ.......HILLIARD....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $30, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN **ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$15
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA..........July 3
TRIPOLI..........July 10
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $36 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, July 20
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, July 27
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. G. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, July 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.......June 15 | SATURDAY.......July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA..........BARTON....THURSDAY, July 4
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, July 11
EAGLE..........GREENE....THURSDAY, July 18
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Cabin Passage, $15.—The fast and reliable steamship CHAS. C. LEARY, Capt. Samuel C. FOOTE, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, July 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina Railroad and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on July 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.
Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 30. Take the DREW, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for DEAN RICHMOND from Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6½.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., Short Pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	6½ A. M.	Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	6½ A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8 A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.
Friday, 5th	6½ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.	Monday, 1st	7 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	4 P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	7 A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8½ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	5 A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN **NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,** VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH AND EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS. from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 37	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A.M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. B. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c.
For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.
During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and pier No. 32 Duane-st. at 5:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER ST. JOHN'S BOILER ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—$10 will be paid for the *Herald, World* or *Times*, issued Oct. 30 and 31, 1865, containing an account of said explosion with the list of passengers scalded; also, $20 for published evidence before Coroner's Jury. Apply to WM. NORTON, Attorney at Law, No. 62 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARPENTER'S CATAWBA WINE, FROM Kelly's Island, best quality, in original packages, or decanted. OTIS FIELD, No. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau, basement.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 40,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.

The material to be dredged consists of from two to three feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this, of clay.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, &c., required, and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of ninety per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR, CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, and to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.

The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, boats, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.

Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston. J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.

The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.

Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:

First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar School-house No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop-dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners,
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock, on MONDAY, July 1, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

320 barrels first-quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL, as above.

100,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the three styles as follows:
1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

25,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE in original sacks inclosed in gunny bags.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and corn meal must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour and corn meal will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at the office of the Superintendent, Middletown, Conn., until MONDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following specified articles, viz.:

230 castiron window sash. A model sash, with specifications, can be examined at the office.

325 wooden sash, to be constructed of clear, seasoned white pine. Drawings and specifications at the office. All of the above to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, Middletown, Conn., on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.

25,000 feet of Roofing Slate, dark color preferred; one-half to be delivered at Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, on or before the 1st day of September, 1867; the balance to be delivered on or before the 1st day of October, 1867. Specimens of slate are requested with each proposal.

Best quality Single American Glass:
About 3,000 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x14.
About 1,300 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x13.
300 lights, 16x20.
200 lights, 16x28.
180 lights, 16x24.
10 lights, 14x20.
64 lights, 11x16.
To be delivered on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.

Also, Roof Bolts by the pound:
500 bolts, ¾ inch, from 1 to 8 feet in length.
36 bolts, 2 inch, 10 feet in length, with heads, nuts, washers and swivels.
4 bolts, 2 inch, 20 feet long, with heads, nuts, washers, and swivels.
To be delivered on or before the 15th day of August, 1867.

Further information can be had at the office.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. M. SHEW, M. D., Superintendent.
Dated JUNE 25, 1867.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:

115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.
33,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.
25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.
2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.
27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.
8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.

And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.

The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.

The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.

Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.

Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next Spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 5th of July next, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.: One E flat Cornet, one B flat Cornet, three E flat Altos, two B flat Tenors, two B flat Baritones, two E flat Tubas, one Snare Drum, two pairs of Drumsticks, one Bass Drum Belt, three Bass Drum Heads, 138 inches.

The brass instruments to be upright, with rotary valves, and all to be plain but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

Further information can be had at this office.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.

Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.
GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EXPRESSES.

PEOPLE'S DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO. Proprietors.

FROM NEW-YORK, BOSTON,
And all points in the New-England States
To all points in the
WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

This Line is now fully in operation. Freight received at ST. JOHN'S PARK and forwarded WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS to the principal Cities, by the FASTEST trains.

The Line guarantees prompt adjustment of Claims, and careful handling of Goods.

We have OUR OWN AGENTS at all points. Rates on First and Second classes same as
REGULAR RAILROAD RATES.

Mark goods "PEOPLE'S DISPATCH" and send to ST. JOHN'S PARK.

Stencil Plates furnished free of cost at the office or depot.

For bills of lading and further information apply to
W. P. VAN DEURSEN, Agent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen. Supt.,
Office Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, market gardeners and others. See sale (under auctions) of valuable lands near Maspeth, L. I., three miles from Grand-st. Ferry.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL! COOL!
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.
RETURN FROM EUROPE
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THREE YEARS,
(during which they have appeared before nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors and Nobility of the Old World,) of the renowned American Liliputians,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his beautiful wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
the famous $30,000 Nutt, and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
the Elfin Queen.
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS ever known on the face of the Globe.
A MARRIED COUPLE, A BACHELOR AND BELLE,
ALL FOUR WEIGHING LESS THAN 100 LBS.
Intelligent, affable and social; they are
THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD.
They will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFOMANCES AND COSTUMES,
consisting of
SONGS, DUETS, DANCES AND COMIC ACTS.
After which the Dramatic Company will perform the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE SONS OF FREEDOM,
replete with interesting and
INTENSELY EXCITING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours:
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
MRS. HAWKINS..........A BEARDED LADY
ALEX. MONTAG..........A LIVING SKELETON
Thirty-one years old; weighs 54 pounds.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with 2 YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
JULY 4—EXTRA PERFORMANCE NEALY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE—THE ARABS.
TO-NIGHT.
LAST WEEK OF THE BENI ZOUG ZOUG TRIBE.
CHANGE OF PRICES.
50 cents. Admission to all parts house. 50 cents.
EVERY NIGHT EXCEPTING TUESDAY.
MATINEES THURSDAY, July 4, and SATURDAY, July 6.
THE ARABS IN THEIR BRILLIANT ACTS, AND COMPOMANES BROTHERS ON THE TRAPEZE.
Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL and vaudeville company in PERFECTION.
Admission 50 cents. Private boxes reserved, 50 cents extra.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, AND DURING THE WEEK,
The Sensational French Drama,
LE AUBERGISTE.
Principal characters by Messrs. Albaugh, Metkiff, Daly, Evans, Miller, Mrs. Bervell, Misses Nelson, Monk, McClellan, &c.
GRAND MATINEE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents, children 15 cents.
THURSDAY, July 4—GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON, MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR
PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, SUCCESSors to L. P. Cummings, manufacturers of pianos, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York, would respectfully announce to the public that the great improvement, both in the construction and finish of their instruments, justly places them in the very foremost rank, while they are offered at prices much lower than any other of equal quality. Dealers and others would do well to examine them before making their selections. Each instrument fully warranted five years. A few second-hand pianos at low prices.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

GOLD MEDAL, STAR AND CROWN SCALE PIANOS, in elegant double, round, carved rosewood cases; unsurpassed for delicacy of touch, purity and brilliancy of tone, at reasonable prices, by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

40 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM $75 TO $300. Also new pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A punctual attendance of members is requested for rehearsal THIS EVENING, July 1, at the church corner of Broadway and 15th-st.
JAMES H. TODD, Secretary pro tem.

EXCURSIONS.

A NEW DIRECT LINE
(LOWEST ROUTE)
will be opened with an
EXCURSION
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
AND
EGG HARBOR CITY,
ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 3D OF JULY, 1867.
The steamer EUREKA, Capt. C. D. Loveland, leaves Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Jay-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Atlantic City and Egg Harbor City, and returns to New-York, leaving wharf foot of Pennsylvania-av., Egg Harbor City, on SATURDAY, the 6th of July, 1867.
PASSAGE THREE DOLLARS, including the fare per railroad from Atlantic City to Egg Harbor City.
Ticket Offices of the Egg Harbor steamer Eureka—No. 139 Canal-st., near Bowery, and No. 107 Greenwich-st., New-York; land office of Th. C. Kuntzmann, Egg Harbor City.

1776. JULY 4. 1867.
GRAND EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND, giving a fine view of the Bay and Forts of New-York.
Tickets for the excursion, $1. The commodious and well-known steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, will leave Grassy Point at 6:30; Haverstraw 6:40; Sing Sing, 7:15; Tarrytown, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Yonkers, 8:30; New-York, foot of Warren-st. at 10 o'clock. Refreshments can be procured on board. Returning will make above landings, leaving Warren-st. at 4 P. M.

JULY FOURTH.
TO NEW-HAVEN.
The beautiful "City of Elms" steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven for New-York at 11 P. M. In passing through the Sound by daylight, the views along the entire distance and around New-Haven, make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for the round trip, $2.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
Steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9½ A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¾ A. M. for West Point and Newburgh. Returning, will arrive in the City at 6 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

PLEASANT EXCURSION.—THE BAY Ridge Ferry-boat leaves Wall-st. Ferry slip, New-York side, daily, Sundays excepted, at 8:20 and 11 A. M.; 2:15, 4:15, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M. Leaves Bay Ridge at 2:50 and 9 A. M.; 1:03, 4:45 and 6 P. M. Fare 10 cents; children between 3 and 12 years, 5 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

FIREWORKS.

EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE—Reputation established as the best in quality, and it is safe to handle our BRILLIANT COLORED EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
MUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 27 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, A MILWAUKEE RAILROAD TICKET; reward for it at No. 205 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, July 1,
AND DURING THE WEEK,
A
NATIONAL NAUTICAL DRAMA.
In four acts, by De Walden, produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
Including the startling scene of the
DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH IRON-CLAD
THE DODGER, by Farragut's Bo'sen, entitled
BRITISH NEUTRALITY.
ACT I.
PORTLAND PROMONTORY,
With distant view of the White Mountains.—D. Strong.
Opening Chorus—"A Cheer Bully Boys"—Farragut's Bo'sen, Reuben Graydon's Wedding—The conspiracy to seize vessels and run the blockade—A pilot wanted.
THE WEDDING.
NAUTICAL DIVERTISEMENT,
By eight young ladies, who disguise themselves as sailor boys, to serve their country and the theatre.
The Plot—Reuben Drugged—The Signal Light—The Plot Defeated—The Signal Lit.
"Shute! Shute away. You can't put out the light."
ACT II.
The British Iron-clad at anchor in the open sea, near the entrance of Casco Bay.
Designed by Rough, and painted by Hawthorne, of the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, expressly for this piece, by the kind permission of the Manageress, Mrs. Drew.
PANORAMA OF THE COAST AND ALDEN'S ROCK.
By R. Smith, of the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, by the kind permission of W. E. Sinn, Manager.
In this act the grand tableau of
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE IRON-CLAD.
ACT III.
ALDEN'S ROCK.
Designed by Sanders. Painted by D. Strong.
The survivors of the wreck—The rising of the tide—Reuben's heroism—A sail! A sail!—The rescue of the survivors.
ACT IV.
THE RAMPARTS OF FORTRESS MONROE.
D. Strong.
The State prisoners—The conspirator's trick—Farragut's Bo'sen accused of high treason and sentenced to death—Resolve of Nancy to save him—Alarm on the ramparts—The heroic girl shot—She falls into the moat—Arrival of Admiral Farragut and staff, preceded by the garrison band and a guard of honor—The Englishmen in a fix—Lying is easy—They find it hard—Take them away—Court-martial them and hang them tomorrow—Benjamin's astonishment—"Hang me! Not English"—Acquittal of Farragut's Bo'sen, and
GRAND NATIONAL FINALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, July 1.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, July 6,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 1 and 2,
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN
AND
THE IRISH BARON,
in both of which
MR. DAN BRYANT
appears.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3,
will be produced an entirely new Irish drama, written expressly for Mr. Bryant, by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
which will be presented with new scenery, costumes and appointments, and a cast of unusual strength.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. Maguire and Prof. Risley..........Managers
MONDAY, JULY 1.
Reappearance of the wonderful boy
ALL RIGHT,
and positively last week of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
as they sail for Europe on July 10.
Change of programme.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Grand Holiday Matinee on THURSDAY, the Fourth of July, at 2 o'clock. Box office open on THURSDAY, June 27.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
LAST WEEK OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Last three nights of OLIVER TWIST.
THURSDAY, 4th July—A GALA BILL.
FRIDAY—LUCILLE WESTERN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—LAST WESTERN MATINEE.
MONDAY—JULIA DEAN,
Her first appearance in 12 years.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK of Miss KATE FISHER'S spectacle of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES,
with the celebrated horse WONDER.
Great preparations for the glorious Fourth of July.
TWO PERFORMANCES.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Complimentary testimonial to WM. H. POPE, of Wallack's Theatre, TUESDAY EVENING, July 2.
THE HUNCHBACK.
Julia..........Miss E. V. Proudfoot

TERRACE GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
(Under his personal direction.)
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, July 1, at 8.
1. March, "Hunya di Laszlo" (new)..........Erkel
2. Overture, "Nabuco"..........Verdi
3. Waltz, "Venus Reigen"..........Gung'l
4. Grand Selection, "Lurline" (new)..........Wallace
5. Overture, "Ruy Blas"..........Mendelssohn
6. Polka Mazurka, "Arm in Arm" (new)..........Strauss
7. Ave Maria, Solo for Oboe..........Schubert
Mr. J. ELLER.
8. Ballet de la Reine de Seba (new)..........Gounod
9. Overture, "Merry Wives"..........Nocolai
10. Waltz, "Un der schoenen blauen Donau" (new)..........Strauss
11. Ballad, "Her bright smile"..........Wrighton
SOLO FOR CORNET, Mr. F. DIETZ.
12. Quadrille, "La vie Parisienne" (new)..........Offenbach
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES
Postponed on account of the weather, until MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Games commence at 9 o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING, MONDAY July 1, at 3 P. M. Match for $1,000; mile heats; three in five, to wagons. B. Dobbs' b. m. Kate O'Brien; D. Phiefer's br. m. Lady Close.
Same day, stake of $300; mile heats; three in five, in harness. Owner's b. m. Maid of the Mill; owner's ch. g. Sorrel Dan; owner's b. g. Monaghan Ranger.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Czar—The Sultan—Gossip About the Sovereigns—The Life and Aspects of Paris—The Exhibition, its Lessons and Attractions.

From Our Special Corespondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 18, 1867.

The multifarious and lively Press of Paris is still teeming with anecdotes of the Czar, so far their greatest lion. He spent 5,000,000f. in Paris, and was obliged to apply, like more humble travelers, to a Greek banker for a small loan to enable him to get home. Happy Czar, to have credit with a Greek banker, and not be obliged to pawn his watch and pistols! The Czaravitch spent 900,000 f. On the other hand, the King of Prussia is said to have bought very little, given but sparingly, and allowed the Prince Royal only 80,000 f. for his expenses, which in these days of trebled prices would scarcely be enough for a newspaper correspondent—who is expected to go to the balls of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville in knee breeches and silk stockings. *Figaro* says it is lucky there is no higher personage coming than the Czar, or we should be reduced to bathing drawers!

The Czar, as his final act of Imperial generosity, gave a million of francs to the hospitals of Paris, begged that the riotous students who cried, "*Vive la Pologne!*" should be set at liberty, and asked that the Emperor would spare the life of his would-be assassin. It is said that the ball really struck the Emperor NAPOLEON, and made a bruise on his chest, without breaking the skin—being turned aside and its force diminished by passing through the nose of the lucky M. RAINBEAUX's horse. I do not vouch for this, or for anything I read in the journals. It is enough for them to be responsible for their own items. Therefore, if I mention the little supper said to have been given by the Czar the other night, at a celebrated *café*, at an unheard of cost, I must leave to the Paris Press the responsibility, as, by some oversight, I was not of the number of guests on that possibly fabulous occasion. Some go further than this, and insinuate scandals quite at variance with the well-known character of the Czar, who married for love, whose family relations are known to be eminently happy, and who is a model son, brother, husband and father. A good man may be a gay one—and the Czar enjoys a play, a comic opera, a game of whist, and other diversions; but I have the best reasons, from intimate friends of ALEXANDER II., for having entire faith in the excellence of his character and the purity of his life. The Empress joins him at Warsaw. He promised the Empress EUGENIE, at parting with her, that his wife should soon come and pay her a visit at Paris.

And why not a meeting of female sovereigns? The Queen of England is expected as I write; the French Minister in London having already arrived, according to the accustomed etiquette, to keep his post near Her Majesty. The Queens of Spain and Portugal are coming. So, I believe, is the Empress of Austria. If the Czarina would join them at the Tuileries, they might settle more important questions than the length of trains or the circumference of bonnets. Three of the finest looking women in Europe are the three Empresses of France, Russia and Austria, as must be known to every amateur of photographs.

The Sultan, who starts on the 20th of June, and is coming with a crowd of Oriental and Occidental monarchs, is the rising star. With him at Paris will be—if JUAREZ permit—the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the King of Sweden and Norway, the King and Queen of Portugal, the Queen of Spain, and a cluster of unextinguished and equally undistinguished Grand Dukes from Germany. The Sultan, the King of Egypt and the Bey of Tunis will be, however, for Paris the three wise men—the magi—the shepherd kings, who have seen the star of the Third NAPOLEON in the East, and are coming in one or more war steamers and royal yachts to worship him. The Paris wits say a captain of the French *messagers* will take command of the Sultan's yacht, because there is not an Admiral of the Turkish fleet who could ever find his way to Toulon. But they have also discovered that the Sultan is a blood relation of the Emperor. As the Irish say—Wait till I tell you. About the time the beautiful JOSEPHINE came to France to marry Gen. BEAUHARNAIS, to have two children, EUGENE and HORTENSE, to be thrown into prison in the Terror, and see her husband die on the scaffold, then to fulfill her destiny and become Empress of France and grandmother of the present Emperor, she had a cousin, a Creole like herself, only if possible more beautiful, who, on her voyage to Europe, was taken prisoner by an Algerine corsair, and sent by the Dey as a present to the Sultan. She became Sultana, as her cousin became Empress. It ran in the family. The present Sultan is her grandson, as the Emperor is the grandson of JOSEPHINE. So when the Emperor welcomes the Sultan in the royal fashion as his beloved cousin it will not be a mere formality.

It is still a mooted point whether the Sultan will bring his harem. There is no reason why he should not, if he wishes to do so. The French are far too polite to interfere with the domestic arrangements of their guests. Even ABD-EL-KADIR, when a prisoner of war, was not deprived of the society of his three wives. You can see, in a great painting at Versailles, what a panic they were in when he was captured—but that was soon over, and the Emir has his Syrian Government and a French pension of 100,000 francs. Even rich Jews at Paris are allowed to have as many wives as is consistent with their religion, happiness and income. This fact came to my knowledge from reading a plea of Mr. CRIMIEUX, the celebrated Jewish lawyer in Paris, who stated that his client, a resident Israelite, had three wives, and cited the authority of the Mosaic law and the example of the Patriarchs—who, it seems, would be allowed to live in Paris as peacefully as in Turkey, or British India, or the Territory of Utah.

I am of opinion that the Sultan will leave the female part of his family on that most splendid of all peninsulas, on the Bosphorus, because he is going to England. There is no doubt of that. It was agreed upon—probably insisted upon—by Lord LYONS at Constantinople. There is to be a great naval review in his honor; and he is to be otherwise entertained—in the English fashion. A meeting has been called at the Mansion House to appoint a committee and raise a subscription to pay the expenses. When the English invite a foreign Sovereign to visit them they pass round the hat for a contribution, and he is informed from time to time by telegraph of the amount subscribed, and whether he is likely to have good dinners. It is the same with the Sultan and the Belgian volunteers. To take up collections in the churches for the entertainment of the head of the modern faith might not be a bad idea. But these bizarre ways of doing things in England would amuse the continentals, if they were not too much astonished to be amused. In France every guest of the nation is received at the cost of the nation entire—every person from the highest to the humblest bearing his share of the burthen and the honor. In the case of the Viceroy of Egypt, who landed at Toulon Saturday, and arrived in Paris on Monday, every point of the ceremony of his reception, from first to last had been considered, ordered, and set down in a programme of thirteen pages. Every person's place is fixed, and his work appointed. It is like a drama in which all the scenes are arranged and all the actors perfect. Nothing is left to chance, and there is scarcely the risk of failure. The expense shared by a nation of forty millions is inappreciable. In England where only the generous and open-handed give, these constant subscriptions are serious burthens.

It appears, however, that all the people in the world are not coming to Paris. A steamer left Marseilles a few days ago with three hundred passengers, nearly all of whom were Bishops and other ecclesiastics going to Rome. The Pope is going to have a Grand Exposition of his own. I see the names of a large number of American prelates who take Paris *en route*, and so manage to see both of the great cities—temporal and eternal. The influx to *this* Babel just now, is very strong from the French Departments. You meet great crowds of sturdy country people, who get so tired of seeing things that when they sit down to rest they instantly fall asleep, and only wake up when the great Prussian bells are rung to warn people that the palace is about to be closed for the night. People are not only coming on the railroads, but the canals and rivers; for nearly the whole surface of France is covered with navigable waters. It is a slow mode of voyaging, but it has its advantages. A man fits up his boat, provisions it, takes his family and a few friends perhaps, forming a gay party, and comes two or three hundred miles to Paris. And then his board and lodging is provided for. He can laugh at hotels, *maisons meubles*, and all the rest of them. When tired of the great city and the great Exposition, he has but to turn his prow homeward.

The Exposition bakes its own bread. There are two French, an Austrian and an American bakery. The French and Austrian establishments are large, and grind their wheat as well as mix their flour by steam-power. Together they bake 46,000 pounds of bread a day, all of which is eaten in the Exposition. The American bakery confines itself to crackers, and works away with great vigor, under the Star Spangled Banner, which also floats proudly over the school-house, the residence of a Western farmer, and each of the other American annexes, gladdening the hearts of the numerous ladies and gentlemen who sit every warm day outside the American section, sucking sherry-cobblers and mint-julips through long straws, to the great admiration of the French visitors, waited upon as they are by a picked corps of tall, handsome, neatly-dressed American citizens of African descent.

The American who arrives in Paris just now, might rub his eyes and think he was dreaming, when he looked at the dead walls and posters. There is a perfect panorama of the American Circus, in a style of a pictorial display not usual in Paris, where all the theatre bills are of modest dimensions. Then Mr. SOTHERN is to be seen in various dimensions, from cabinet to life-size, or larger, on the walls and in the windows. I have never seen any man so thoroughly posted. FRANK HUSSEY and his darkeys have found a new opening. The *Salle Suffren* is turned into a *Café Chautaut*, in the French fashion, and the darkey troupe gives the "Essence of Old Virginia" as one of the performances at the International Theatre—which may become, but is not yet, a success. Indeed, the only real success of a side-show to the Exhibition is the band of STRAUSS. One's head gets too tired for anything but music; that rests and refreshes. The American Circus is not in the Champs de Mars, but at the other end of Paris, and on the first two days of last week took 11,000 francs. This does not strike me as a very good business. People prefer "La Biche au Bois," which, after a run of more than three hundred nights, has been brought out again with new and more splendid and extraordinary effects than ever. It winds up now with a frightful fight between BATTY and his lions. The piece has five acts and seventeen tableaux, and ended, the first time of its reproduction, at past 2 o'clock in the morning, so that the people got home just at daybreak and went to bed without candles. The *Chatelet*, which runs the Porte St. Martin close, is about to replace "Cendrillon," after its three hundredth night, with a new "Gulliver's Travels," which are to embrace all the wonders of the heavens, the earth, and probably some other places. Then we have RISTORI in tragedy, fresh from America with a million of spoils, and the music of OFFENBAEH.

You will think that I am writing of every thing but the Exposition. That is somewhat so, and not without reasons. Paris, for the time, is only a great annexe to the Champs de Mars. All those world sovereigns, who have come and are coming, are drawn by the Exposition, or make it an excuse. The Sultan could not have broken over the custom of centuries and the laws of his religion, but for that. The Koran does not permit the Commander of the Faithful to leave his own dominions. It is his duty to conquer the world and make it all Mahammedan, and Europe has seen the Moslem armies on the soil of France on one side, and at the gates of Vienna on the other, and but for MARTEL and SOBIESKI, Paris might have been ruled by a Moslem viceroy. But most things in this world can be managed, and to allow the Sultan to come to Paris, it was only necessary to decree the annexation of France, *pro tem.*, to the Ottoman Empire, and then, when the Sultan has finished his visit, it will be given back again to NAPOLEON III. by the grace of God and the will of the French people, its rightful owner.

Yes—"rightful owner." Not a doubt of it. For example, there was an election the other day in the Department of Landes. There was a Government candidate, as usual, and an Opposition. The result was, for the Government candidate, 29,298 votes; for the candidate of the Opposition, 143—just enough to demonstrate the freedom of elections. That is a specimen of the *vox populi, vox Dei* in *la belle France*, and on such a basis rests the power of the Emperor. I do not care to play at prophecy, but it seems natural that France should try to perpetuate a rule which has given her peace, prosperity and prestige. The world changes too rapidly to make it safe to write very positively of what seems to be actually established. Thus, M. DURUY, Minister of Public Instruction in France, a short time since wrote a compendium of modern history for the public schools, which he brought down to the latest possible period. Its last sentence is: "The Emperor MAXIMILIAN reigns peacefully over a happy people."

I go to the Exposition, however, day by day, and walk over, and around, and through it, with ever new astonishment. Can it be that all these marvels will disappear next October? Is there no other parade-ground for the Emperor's soldiers? Must these rocks and rills, flowers and fountains, and all these wonderful and grotesque edifices disappear, and leave but a wreck behind? There might be a perpetual, universal exposition of art and industry; and this is the place for it. The statues and pictures, products and machinery, could be renewed from year to year, supplanted by new improvements, but such a university was never formed before, and it seems a great pity that it should be scattered.

A walk of three or four hours in any part of the Exhibition is most interesting and instructive—an education, in fact; and no matter how often you have been over the same ground, there is always something new, something overlooked, or not fully comprehended before. I have a growing admiration for French engineering. There is a directness and thoroughness about it, and a combination of elegance and usefulness beyond anything I see elsewhere. A new industry springs up in France; the making of sugar from beets, for example, and the genius and science of the nation expands itself in perfecting the manufacture. Anything more hopeless in appearance than the crude molasses and brown sugar of the beet you need not look for. How they ever thought of making beet-sugar at all I cannot see. The juices of the sugar-cane and the sugar maple are delicious and need but concentration. The juice of the beet is nauseous to taste and smell; but look at the white sugar that supplies all France—no one could tell it from the finest cane loaf sugar by its taste or appearance. Then they make also from the best alcohol brandy, gin and twenty kinds of liquors. A machine which makes 900 revolutions a minute reduces beets or potatoes to a pulp at the rate of 3,000 pounds an hour. A larger machine pulps 300,000 pounds in 24 hours. The pulp is pressed in coarse woolen bags; the juice reduced to syrup. The refuse furnishes fuel and potash. Moulds for the sugar refineries, and many similar articles, are made of a kind of *papier mache*, very light, strong and durable. I saw a mould which had been in use four years, as good as new. Water-pipes and tanks, frost proof, are made of the same material. This invention is probably borrowed from Japan.

A Russian engineer exhibits a railway invention which attracts considerable curiosity. The object is to save the power gained in a descent, now lost in the friction of the brakes, with wear and tear, and use it in an ascent. To do this the engineer has attached to the locomotive two very heavy fly-wheels. Going down hill they act as a brake, and the force they gather will carry the train up an equal rise, less the friction. Here a model train loaded with water runs down a sharp incline, the water runs off, and the force of the fly wheel carries the train back to the place of starting. In this way a short railway, taking coal down an incline, from the pit mouth for example, could be worked without any power but that gained by each descent of the train.

The French locomotives are displayed in great variety, and it is evident at a glance that the most perfect science and the greatest ingenuity have been displayed in their invention. What America has achieved of late years in this way I am not well posted in; but the fact that the French are supplying the largest railways in England with locomotives shows that they have nothing to learn across the channel. And truly, a French locomotive, with sixteen driving-wheels all coupled together, is a tremendous affair. There is one such with four cylinders that looks as if it might move mountains. The plan of placing the entire weight of machinery, water and fuel upon driving-wheels coupled together, so as to act like one, is a great triumph of engineering.

The whole vast circle of machinery and three or four acres of annexes form a world of wonders which would require weeks to explore. Never was such a demonstration of human genius. You pass from one machine at work to another, and wonder at the perfection of each. A machine you can put in your pocket will print a series of numbers from 1 to 9,999. Pay a few francs more and you get one that will go up to 99,999. It prints these successive numbers, inking itself, as fast as you can strike it on a sheet of paper. A card-press prints you a hundred cards, in any color, without ink, faster than you can count. A knitting-machine runs you off a cylindrical web with a complexity of movement to which the sewing-machine is simplicity itself. Another machine makes fishing-nets, fastening a hundred meshes at a time with as many steel arms and fingers, all working by steam. A machine (American, I believe,) makes, letter by letter, the mould for a stereotype plate for printing, dispensing with type altogether, so that an author need only have a sort of piano-forte in his study, and, instead of sending copy to the printer, he can send his stereotype moulds to the foundry.

But such a process would answer only for those whose compositions are perfect the first time trying, and need no correction. It would never do for an author like BALZAC, who threw off his first sketch of a novel at one sitting in forty pages, sent it to the printer, and then, by additions in the proof, swelled it to four hundred; a kind of work so provoking to printers that they regularly stipulated for not more than two hours a day of BALZAC.

I think there are a hundred different kinds of telegraphing machines in the Exhibition. A telegraphic map of France gives an idea of the extension of the system in this country. A large map is laid nearly flat, pins are stuck in for poles, and the fine wires make the whole country look like a vast irregular spider's web. One machine gives a *fac simile* of a letter or drawing. A man at Lille wants an article from Paris of a certain style; he has only to draw a pattern and the telegraph transmits it with perfect accuracy. You wish to send a lady your portrait quicker than it can go by mail; you have only to look in the glass, make a pen and ink sketch, and send it over the wires.

There are very curious things in the Swiss department, which, in its display of rich and rare articles, is a marvel of elegant arrangement. Among the jewels is a very handsome beetle, with diamond eyes, enamelled wings, glittering with precious gems. You touch a spring and he raises his wing sheath and shows a watch, possibly half an inch across. Gen. Tom Thumb's English watch, presented to him by the Queen in his and her younger days, is quite a massive affair compared with a score of these pretty time-pieces from Geneva.

The enthusiasm with which a Frenchman will stand all day explaining his invention to successive groups of sight-seers is very amusing. The smaller the affair, the more earnest the advocate. One little man is very eloquent about his patent coffee-pots. He even goes to the length of giving a tiny cup of *café noir* to each interested listener, from one of his machines, just as the chocolate-makers dispense their drops, and the confectioners their sugar-plums, and the dealers in mineral waters their Vichy lozenges to all comers.

All manufacturers are allowed to sell their wares in the Exhibition, and the quantities sold every day must be enormous. All kinds of articles, indeed, are sold, pictures, porcelain, piano-fortes, bronzes, machines, &c., but these are marked *vendu*, but not removed until after the Exhibition is over. A great many of the annexes or buildings in the park are really shops or bazaars expressly for the sale of various articles. Among the sharpest tradesmen are the Orientals, who never lose a chance of pushing off their tobacco, coral, beads, boxes, pipes, slippers and all sorts of fanciful bijoutery, made more or less of it, I suspect, in Paris. The crowd presses round a stall to see a handsome Moslem, and he offers his wares with insinuating grace. They cluster close, and look over each others shoulders to see him sit cross-legged and smoke; he takes three whiffs, drops the amber mouth-piece, and holds out a handful of the perfumed beads made of compressed rose leaves.

Just now the Tunisian Palace is a great attraction. It is a beautiful Moorish building; but a palace only in its exterior aspect. Within, though lofty and beautiful, it is occupied by a party of Arabs engaged in the rudest native industries. Two men, squatted on the ground, are weaving in the Arab style, a mat of rushes. Another is working on leather. A jeweler is fabricating with the rudest instruments some rough, but showy ornaments. An old fellow in turban and immense breeches is lying on the ground turning ivory. He has no lathe, but he has fastened his bit of ivory between two pieces of wood so that it will revolve; then with one hand he turns it by means of a sort of fiddle bow drawn across it, while he shapes it neatly enough with a rough looking tool held in the other. The contrast between these rude and primitive methods and the wonderful machinery and manufactures in the palace is a lesson which covers the whole progress of civilization.

But such contrasts are everywhere. A few steps take you from the stone arrow-heads to Colt's rifles and the steel artillery; from the rudest pottery to the vases of the Sevres porcelain; from the coarse mat of the savage to the marvels of the looms of Lyons. There are, however, some things in which the world makes no progress, or has lost what it once accomplished. Our finest and grandest architecture is centuries old; our noblest sculpture has come down a score of centuries; our artists admire, but can hardly be said to imitate RAPHAEL and TITIAN; our great poets are of the past; and are our men and women any better or happier because we have "sought out many inventions?" It is a question I have no time to discuss, and no disposition to answer.

MONADNOCK.

Important Decision by the United States Supreme Court.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Boonesboro, Iowa, incloses a copy of a late opinion of the United States Supreme Court, in reference to the title to about one thousand sections, or 640,000 acres of land in the fertile valley of the River Des Moines, worth now about $5,000,000. In 1846 Congress granted the lands in question to the Territory of Iowa, to aid in the improvement of Des Moines River from the mouth to Raccoon Fork. A great conflict of opinion ensued among various officers of the Government as to the limitations of the grant, some holding that the lands granted under the act of 1846 could be selected, not only along the line of the river, as far as Raccoon Fork, but beyond it, and up to the northern boundary of the State, others limiting the grant to lands between the mouth and the fork. This conflict with Land Commissioners, Secretaries of the Treasury and Attorneys General ran through eight years. In 1856 a grant of lands was made in Iowa for railroad improvements. Three different Railroad Companies laid claim to the lands above the Fork, the Mississippi and Missouri, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River and the Dubuque and Pacific, all crossing the State from East to West. Litigation at once ensued between the Des Moines Improvement Company and the railroads. The case has been decided against the title of these railroads, which are said to lose $5,000,000 by the decision. The Des Moines River Company, by the decision, gain $3,500,000, the State having, under the original act, quit-claimed to that Company a very large proportion of these lands. The State also had sold lands to individuals, and towns and villages have been built upon them. This decision quiets the title to all those lands and improvements which had been made on the strength of the State title to the lands granted in 1846 by act of Congress.

Reply to Gen. Sickles' Request to be Relieved.

The following is the official reply to Gen. SICKLES' request to be relieved:

[COPY.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1867.

Major-Gen. Sickles, Charleston, S. C.:

Your telegram asking to be relieved from command of the Second Military District, and demanding a Court of Inquiry, was submitted by the Secretary of War yesterday to the President of the United States, who directs you to retain your command, and he declines to order the Court of Inquiry demanded by you.

By order of the President of the United States.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Official: J. W. CLOUS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHESS.

Telegraphic Match Between New-York and Detroit.

Our chess-loving readers are already aware that the great telegraphic match between the New-York and Detroit Chess Clubs was adjourned on Monday evening last under circumstances painfully suggestive of a *fiasco*. A single move only, "1 P to Q B 4," having reached the New-York Club after a session of three hours, rendered it quite evident to the gentlemen concerned that there must be a screw loose somewhere, and further play was indefinitely adjourned. The cause of so unexpected a delay in the transmission and receipt of messages was so simple that a little foresight might have prevented much disappointment. It originated solely in the length of time requisite to convey messages from the General Office down town to the branch office at the New-York Hotel. To surmount this difficulty, the Playing Committee at this terminus have determined to take their chess-board and men to the Company's office, No. 145 Broadway, and our readers may expect to hear of the resumption of the match in the course of the present week.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS IN PARIS.

Accounts from Paris are singularly unsatisfactory regarding the progress of the great international tournay now pending at the French Exposition. We learn, however, that sixteen players have entered for the Emperor's prize, which consists of two splendid porcelain vases of Sevre's manufacture, and a purse of 500 francs; and that, according to the conditions of the tournay, two games each will be played by each against every other player, drawn games counting, and that the winner of the largest number of games will be entitled to the prize. We are also in receipt of the following summary of games already played, the interest of which, however, is sadly deteriorated by the omission of further particulars showing the manner in which the several combatants have been paired:

	Wins.	Loses.	Drawn.
Golinago	4	1	0
Kolisch	1	0	0
Loyd, (New-York)	2	4	0
Neumann	6	1	0
De Riviere	3	2	1
Rosenthal	1	1	0
Rousseau, (U. S.)	0	3	0
Steinitz	4	0	1
De Vere, (London)	3	1	0
Winaver	3	1	0

Of the games so far occurring, two only have reached us, both played between Messrs. DE VERE and ROSENTHAL and in which the combatants score game and game.

Played at the International Chess Congress between Messrs. DE VERE, of London, and ROSENTHAL, of Paris. French opening.

WHITE—MR. ROSENTHAL.	BLACK—MR. DE VERE.
1—P to K 4	1—P K 3
2—P K B 4	2—P Q 4
3—P K 5 (a)	3—P Q B 4
4—K Kt B 3	4—Kt Q B 3
5—P Q B 3	5—Kt K R 3
6—B Q 3	6—P Q B 5
7—B Q B 2	7—B Q B 4
8—P Q 4	8—P takes P *en pass*
9—Q takes P	9—Q Q Kt 3
10—P Q Kt 4	10—B takes P (b)
11—P takes B	11—Kt takes Q Kt P
12—Q K 2	12—B Q 2
13—B Q 3	13—Kt K Kt 5
14—R K B	14—R Q B
15—B Q 2	15—Castle (c)
16—B takes Kt	16—R B 8 check
17—K Q 2	17—R takes R
18—Q takes R	18—Q takes B check
19—K K 2	19—Q takes K B P (a)
20—Q K Kt	20—Kt takes K P
21—Q Q 4	21—Kt takes B
22—Q takes Kt	22—Q Q Kt 5
23—Q Q B 3	23—Q K Kt 5
24—Kt Q R 3	24—Q takes Kt P check
25—K K 3	25—P K 4
26—Kt takes K P	26—R to K
27—R to K	27—P K B 3
28—K Q 3	28—B B 4 check
29—K Q 4	29—P takes Kt check
30—R takes P	30—Q K Kt 5 check

[Black wins.]

(a) The advance of this pawn has been rarely practiced of late years among first class players, and we are inclined to consider it a positively bad move.

(b) Throughout the whole game Mr. DE VERE exhibits play of the highest order. This sacrifice, however daring, is nevertheless quite sound.

A Prize Fight Nipped in the Bud.

All the arrangements had been made for a prize fight to come off at Sunnyside yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, between TERRY LYNCH and JEFF. KINNEY, two well-known roughs of this City. At midnight the initiated sports began assembling in the neighborhood of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, East River, and before 1 o'clock at least one thousand of them had congregated in the vicinity. Apparently distrustful of the ferry accommodations, they went up and down the river securing all the small boats to be found, and had soon obtained quite a formidable fleet with which to effect the passage of the river, which they were about to do, when the sudden appearance of the Police frustrated the intention. It appears that when the crowd began assembling in such numbers Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was notified of the fact and instantly repaired to the scene with a dozen of his force. At the appearance of the blue the crowd instinctively scattered, darting off in individual fragments in every direction. One of these fragments took flight up the stairs of a tenement house, and Officer SHEDICK, learning who he was, followed and soon returned bearing captive TERRY LYNCH, said to be one of the principals in the contemplated modern olymphiad. This was the only arrest made, and Capt. ALLAIRE, having accomplished his purpose of scattering the crowd and indefinitely postponing the fight, drew off his force.

Yesterday morning LYNCH was produced before Justice CONNOLLY, of the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, but the strict requirements of the law as to evidence could not be satisfied, and the Justice was compelled to discharge the prisoner, remarking, as he did so, that when the evidence would justify the holding of prisoners for the offence with which LYNCH was charged he certainly would hold them, as he was determined to use every power with which he is clothed by the law to break up the practice of prize-fighting, which is becoming so prevalent. After hearing these encouraging remarks, LYNCH, whose cropped hair, low forehead, and thorough animal face, proclaimed him a devotee of the ring, left the Court-room considerably relieved.

Our Scandinavian Citizens.

The Scandinavians in New-York number from 40,000 to 45,000; they have four houses of worship (2 Lutheran, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist;) 1 Literary Society, 1 Dramatic Society, 2 Mutual Associations, Singing Societies, &c. In Brooklyn there are 5,000 Scandinavians; in Boston, 1,000; in Chicago, 20,000; in St. Louis, 1,000; in San Francisco, 2,000; and in different larger cities in the West and Northwest from 1,000 to 2,000. The larger part of the Scandinavians are living in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas in large Scandinavian settlements. They have over 400 parishes, two-thirds Lutheran, one-third Baptist and Methodist. In all the large cities are Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Consulates. Among the Scandinavians are all classes, from the banker and merchant to the day laborer, and they are certainly the most thrifty and enterprising of our foreign population. The whole number of Scandinavians in the Union is about 1,000,000, immigrants and of Scandinavian offspring. The Scandinavian press contains 1 daily, 1 semi-weekly, 7 weeklies and 3 monthlies. The *Skandinavisk Post*, in New-York City, is published daily, semi-weekly and weekly; 4 weeklies are published in Chicago, 2 in Wisconsin, and the three monthlies at different places throughout the West.

Fire in an Emigrant Boarding-House.

Last evening about 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the building, No. 2 Carlisle-street, between Greenwich and Washington, occupied by FREDERICK SYBERG as an emigrant boarding-house. The flames were discovered issuing from the roof, and it is supposed the fire originated through the carelessness of some of the lodgers who went to sleep in the garret leaving a candle burning, which communicated to some bedding and thence to the roof. The fire was, however, quickly extinguished, SYBERG suffering damage to the amount of $500, for which he has an insurance for $3,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, of No. 55 Broadway, was also damaged $500 principally by water. Fully insured.

Important Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

Last evening Superintendent Kennedy sent out to the various Precincts the following order:

The number of accidents that usually occur on or about the Fourth of July from the use of fire-arms, makes it necessary that the 9th section of the 13th Chapter of the Revised Ordinances should be vigorously enforced. It provides that no person shall discharge any gun, pistol, fowling-piece, or other fire-arm in the City of New-York, under the penalty of $10 for each offence. You will read this order to both platoons of your command, and give instructions for the prompt arrest of every offender.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Since the opening of the above place of worship on Sunday evenings, it has been filled by large congregations. Nothing can exceed the grandeur of effect produced by the well-trained choir of this chapel, consisting of thirty choristers. The Psalms of the Day, the service and anthems as they are sung during the service, produce an impression of finish, point and precision rarely to be heard at any other church in the City of New-York. The chancel, however, is small and ill-adapted to a proper performance of such a choir. The organ, too, some sixty feet away from the singers, makes the accompaniment most difficult to accomplish; but the organist, who seems to have an unlimited control of the organ, performs the whole with that suavity of style belonging to the cathedral schools of the old country. The Anthem for last night was "And the Glory of the Lord," by HANDEL, which was given in excellent style.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Major-Gen. Warren, U. S. A., and Prof. Guyot, Princeton, are at the Everett House. Senator Conkling, Utica, is at the Hoffman House. Senator Fessenden, of Maine; Hon. Samuel Hooper, Massachusetts, and Gen. Bache, U. S. A., are at the Brevoort House. Col. Gorloff and Capt. Hunnius, Russia, and Hon. G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Godman, U. S. A., and Capt. Yales, U. S. N., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Gresham, Indiana; Col. Fitch and Judge Baker, San Francisco, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, Connecticut; Lieut. Mullertz, Denmark, and Hon. Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, are at the Astor House.

A SINGULAR CASE.—At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Roundsman WALDRON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found LIZZIE CLAREY, 24 years of age, and a native of Ireland, in the street, and suffering from labor-pains. She stated that a Mrs. KELLY, of No. 225 West Thirty-fourth-street, had given her drugs for the purpose of producing an abortion. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she was refused admission, necessitating her removal to the Station-house, where Police Surgeon KENNEDY attended her, and she was permitted to depart. It is said that the woman is of abandoned character, and frequently arrested for intoxication.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.—Officer GORMAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested ANNA MORAN, a native of Ireland and twenty-three years of age, on a charge of having stolen $126 from WILLIAM HARMAN, of No. 96 Greenwich-street. It appears that the couple were taking supper together in a saloon near the complainant's residence, and soon after ANNA's departure he missed his money. Alderman COMAN committed her for trial, and she was locked up in the Tombs.

FIRE IN FIREMEN'S HALL.—A few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered in the supply-room, at Firemen's Hall, No. 129 Mercer-street. The alarm was speedily given and the firemen soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, they being confined to the room where they originated. The damage is about $200. The fire originated among some oils and paints, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Chief Engineer KINGSLAND has issued the following orders: 1. No leaves of absence will be granted by the District Engineers or Foremen of Companies either on the 3d, 4th or 5th days of July on any pretext. 2. Four men from each company will be kept on patrol duty during those days, and will be enjoined to be extraordinarily vigilant and watchful in the performance of that duty.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of JOHN O'NEIL, a sailor, who resided at No. 246 Greenwich-street, whose death was the result of injuries received by being crushed between the steamship *Western Metropolis* and the dock at pier No. 46 North River, on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The seventh annual excursion of the Sunday-school attached to St. Ambrose Church (Rev. FREDERICK SILL) will take place on Wednesday next, the rendezvous being the church corner of Prince and Thompson streets, at the hour of 8 A. M. The proceeds will be paid over to the Charity Fund.

SUN STROKE.—On Saturday evening MICHAEL ROACH was found at the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh-street completely overcome by the effects of the heat. He was taken home by the Police, who procured the necessary medical assistance.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals by the steamer *Monterey* from New-Orleans yesterday morning, was Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, the actor.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STS. PETER AND PAUL FESTIVAL CEREMONIES.—The commemorative ceremonies of the martyrdom of Sts. Peter and Paul were celebrated yesterday in the church bearing their names, on Second-street, E. D. The grand altar and other portions of the edifice were splendidly decorated, and the attendance was so large that many were unable to obtain admission. Rev. FATHER MALONE officiated in the morning services. The Grand Mass was celebrated at midday by Rev. Father QUINN, of Hartford, assisted by Fathers COYLE and CAMPBELL as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. Rev. Father O'LEARY, of St. Joseph's, New-York, pronounced the sermon. The musical services were directed by Prof. SCHEINER, the performance being enhanced by additional vocal and instrumental performers. In the afternoon Miss SPEIGER sang the *Salve Regina*, and Miss KAHN rendered the *Tantum Ergo*.

A PRIZE FIGHT BROKEN UP.—A number of the admirers of the manly art assembled in Conover-street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning, to witness a contest between JOHN FEELEY and BILLY SULLIVAN, who had concluded to settle the question as to superiority of muscle in accordance with the rules of the P. R. There were about five hundred men in the party, and they appeared to have forgotten that there were any laws or Police to carry them out. The preliminaries were not quite completed when the Police of the Forty-third Precinct appeared on the ground. There was of course a general stampede, and new arrangements will now have to be made for the fight.

THE EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN.—The law was observed yesterday, notwithstanding the recent decision of a party in New-York, who recommended the saloon keepers to open their places of business. Only a few arrests were made, among them THEODORE JACOBS, CONRAD LUTZ and OSCAR GARDER, bar-tenders at the saloon known as the "Ocean Garden," corner of Bridge and Nassau streets. They were held for examination. A few other arrests were made for selling liquor without license, but the liquor dealers generally feel disposed to obey the Excise Law, and therefore but few persons exposed liquors for sale.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS.—The following arrests were made by the officers of the Forty-fifth Precinct yesterday, for excise violations: JEREMIAH BROWN, First-street, between North Tenth and Eleventh; HENRY STULTING, corner of North Sixth and Seventh; JAMES MURRAY, No. 19½ Grand; HANNAH SMITH, No. 366 First. The hearing of the accused will be had this morning.

STABBING IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—The porter-house at the corner of South First and Tenth streets, E. D., was entered about midnight Saturday evening by a disorderly party, who presently created a disturbance. A row ensued, during which one JEREMIAH ABBOTT was stabbed in the back. The wound is not thought to be serious.

MAD DOG.—A dog apparently mad entered the confectionary store of Capt. COLEMAN, No. 320 Myrtle-avenue, yesterday morning. He snapped at Mrs. COLEMAN several times. He was, after much trouble, dispatched by the Captain, who shot him dead with a pistol.

NEW-JERSEY.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT EAST NEWARK.—On Sundays, especially during the warm weather, East Newark is a great resort for Newarkers of the very roughest sort. Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening a disturbance occurred at the above place, in front of a lager beer soloon, which resulted in a savage fight, in which it is stated that over a hundred ruffians took part, and stones, clubs and other missiles were freely used, and a number of pistol shots were fired. Detective SMITH, of the Newark Police, happened to be in the vicinity on business, and thinking that he might stop the disturbance, endeavored to do so, when a cry was raised of "Police," "Lick them." In a moment the officer was set upon, knocked down and beaten, and would probably have been killed had it not been that the proprietor of a lager beer saloon forced his way through the crowd, rescued the officer, and safely conducted him into the house. Here the officer washed the blood from his face, adjusted his clothing, which had been much torn, and, avoiding the crowd, who were still fighting, made his way to Newark. The officer says that before he reached the turnpike bridge he heard as many as thirty or forty pistol shots fired, but whether any one was killed or seriously injured he did not know, and did not feel inclined to go back single-handed to ascertain.

THE FINDING OF THE BANK BOOKS.—The bank books which were thrown away by some thieves while being pursued by an officer at Union Hill on Saturday, were yesterday claimed by Mr. WILLIAM E. MESSERVE, the owner. They had been deposited for safe-keeping in Mr. S. BEYLIS' safe, corner of Washington and Fourth streets, and are supposed to have been stolen on Friday. Mr. MESSERVE was not aware of the robbery until he saw the paragraph in the papers. In the safe with the bank-books was a box of specie, which the thieves overlooked.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—The contrast was very great between the observance of the Sabbath in Jersey City and in Hoboken. In the latter place every ferry-boat was crowded during the entire afternoon with people on their way to Hoboken and the suburbs, and every bar-room and garden (and there are hundreds) was filled with drinkers. In Jersey City every bar-room was closed, and the streets were as quiet as any one could desire.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT PLAINFIELD.—It is the expressed purpose of the patriotic people of New-Jersey to lay the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of WASHINGTON, on the Fourth, at the Rock bearing his name, just outside the town of Plainfield. Preparations are being made to have the ceremonies of the occasion conducted on a grand scale. Eminent public speakers are expected to be present from all parts of the Union.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as a young man, named THOS SPEER, belonging in Morris County, was walking along in the upper part of the City of Newark he was set upon by three ruffians, who knocked him down and robbed him of $45, with which they made their escape. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives SMITH and BRANT, who are making every effort to ferret out the ruffians.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN NEWARK.—The public housekeepers of Newark make a respectable show toward closing up their places on the Sabbath. The front doors are generally closed, but the latch-strings of the side or rear doors are very generally hung out. About a dozen arrests were made yesterday for intoxication.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Saturday afternoon, while a junkman, named PETER MCELROY, was sitting on his wagon in Pavonia-avenue, talking with a woman, a man near Hamilton-square fired a shot-gun, the contents of which took effect in close proximity to the two persons. The occurrence is supposed to have been the result of carelessness.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 29.

FLOUR is quiet and steady; Family, $12 50@$13 50. WHEAT is dull but easier, at $2 75 for No. 1. CORN is dull and nominal at 75c. for No. 1. OATS are dull at 66c. @67c. for No. 1. RYE is dull at $1 13 for No. 1. COTTON is quiet at 23c for Middling uplands. WHISKY is firm at 30c. MESS PORK, $21; but large purchases could not be made at this rate. BULK MEATS are in good demand, with an upward tendency; sales of 560,000 lbs., at 8c. for Shoulders, 10½c. for Sides, closing with an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. asked. BACON in good demand, with an upward tendency: sales at 9c. for Shoulders, 11½c. for Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. for Clear Sides; Clear Rib Sides were held at 11¾c.@12c. HAMS active, at 16½c.@17c. for Sugar-cured; the stock is light. LARD is dull at 11c. BUTTER and CHEESE are unchanged. EGGS are steady at 16c. SUGAR is firm at 12c.@15c. for Raw. COFFEE is firm, at 25½c.@28c. for Rio. LINSEED OIL is dull, at $1 45. Gold, 137¼, buying. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. of Flour, 2,000 bushels of Wheat, 900 bbls. Whisky. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bushels of Corn, 1,000 bags of Coffee.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 29.

FLOUR less active at $8@$10 50 for Spring extras; $12 50@$14 for red Winter. WHEAT advanced 15c.; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2; No. 2 Spring, 80,000 bushels, at $1 84; rejected at $1 05, closing quiet at $1 75@$1 78 for the latter. CORN is moderately active, at a decline of ¾c.@1c.; sales at 81¼c.@82½c. for No. 1, and 79¼c.@80¼c. for No. 2, and 62½c.@64c. for rejected, closing quiet at 81¾c. for No. 1. OATS are rather quiet, and declined 1c.; 75,000 bushels sold at 54c.@55c. No. 2, in store, closing at the inside. RYE is dull at a decline of 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 02@$1 05 for No. 1, in store, closing at $1 03@$1 04. BARLEY is neglected and nominal. PROVISIONS are almost nominal. MESS PORK $20 50@$21. LARD, 11¼c.@11½c. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn 105,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 29.

FLOUR is active; sales, 1,700 bbls, at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $14 for White; and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR is steady at $7 50. WHEAT is quiet and no sales above car lots. CORN is dull but unchanged. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILL FEED is steady; shorts are selling at $25@$28; shipstuffs, $40@$42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are higher on grain. Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by railroad and river, 65c. LAKE IMPORTS—15,600 bushels Corn, 2,646,527 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,500 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn, 1,646,000 feet of lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 29.

FLOUR quiet; No. 1 Spring $11 50; White $13@$14. RYE FLOUR $7. WHEAT inactive but firm. CORN nothing doing; asking 90@92c. for Mixed Western. OATS nominal; held above buyers' views. RYE neglected. BARLEY unchanged. HIGHWINES unchanged. MESS PORK steady, $21 50. Lard 13c. FREIGHTS firm; 11½c. for corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat 41,000 bushels: Corn 70,000 bushels; Flour 330 barrels. SHIPMENTS—Corn 157,000; Oats 14,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 29.

COTTON—sales 1,250 bales Low Middlings at 24c. Receipts 309 bales; exports 1,181 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—no transactions. FLOUR is unchanged and but little doing. CORN is quiet but firm; Mixed and Yellow $1 15; White $1 23. OATS are scarce at 75c.@80c. PORK is unchanged. BACON—fair jobbing business; Shoulders, 10½c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. GOLD, 138¼. STERLING EXCHANGE 49@50¼. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 29.

TOBACCO has advanced 25c.; Sales 215 hhds.; Lugs, $3; Leaf, $24 75. Superfine FLOUR, $8@$8 75. WHEAT—New, $2 10@$2 15 for Prime. CORN is dull at 8 c.@90c., delivered. OATS, in bulk, 75c @76c. MESS PORK, $21 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c., packed; Clear Sides, 12¾c.; Hams, 13¾c.@16¼c., the latter for Sugar-cured, packed. LARD, 11¾c. COTTON, 22½c. WHISKY nominal at 30c., in bond.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 29.

FLOUR is dull; City Doubles $10 30@$11 50; Country $9 50@$10. WHEAT is unsettled at $2 15 for No. 1; $1 94 for No. 2; $1 60@$1 61 for No. 3. OATS weak at 55½c. for No. 2. CORN is firm at 83c.@85c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,900 bbls Flour.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 29.

TOBACCO is unchanged. COTTON is dull at 22c. for Low Middling. FLOUR is unchanged. WHEAT is dull at $2 20@$2 25 for new Fall; $2 50@$2 55 for prime old Fall. CORN, 83c.@86c. for Mixed to Choice, and 97c. @$1 for Fancy White. OATS, 73c.@79c. RYE is firm at $1 08@$1 10. PROVISIONS are dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 29.

COTTON is firm at 23½c.@24c.; receipts 61 bales; exports 700 bales. CORN is firm at $1 03@$1 07. OATS 75c.@80c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, June 29.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT is unchanged. CORN has advanced 1c.; sales at 84c. for No. 1 and 80c. for No. 2. OATS unchanged.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, June 29.

COTTON closed dull; sales 100 bales; Middlings 23¼c.; stock on sale light; receipts 1 bale.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 29.

COTTON more active; sales 145 bales; Middling, 23c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, June 29.

COTTON quiet, but steady; sales 130 bales; Low Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 201 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 29.

COTTON nominal; Middlings 22c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 52c. RESIN steady at $2 60@$5 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 29.

COTTON steady; Middlings 24½c.@25c.; sales 60 bales; receipts, 300 bales.

[Advertisement.]
LADIES WHO WOULD NOT HAVE
Their delicate laces and muslins injured in washing, should use DOBBINS' Electric Soap. It will cleanse beautifully without rubbing. Just let the articles remain for fifteen minutes in a warm solution of this soap, and gently squeeze them in the hands. The result will be most satisfactory.

[Advertisement.]
MANY A FAMILY
could dispense with one servant by using DOBBINS' Electric Soap, and some good Wringer. No washboard is needed with this soap, nor will it injure the most delicate fabric.

[Advertisement.]
FIREWORKS AND EXHIBITION.—Public or private parties are particularly urged not to delay, the great rush just before the 4th making it impossible to give the attention we desire to those who use our best quality Excelsior Fireworks. FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
When you set the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH for the night, it gives instantaneous alarm if a door or window has been carelessly or accidentally left open.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 30—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—Mrs. Fenn and family, G. Wiltenborg, C. Julius, A. Dohrmann, H. Nathan, P. Lebert, A. Plutner, Ida and Emma Buesche, S. Schloss, S. Pflaum, Bertha Kleinwort, Julia Hellmann, Emma Lewin, Sara Fleischmann, Henriette Berg, C. F. Bertram, B. Muller, Jacob Kalumser, wife and son; Lina Pfander, Rosalie Hermeling, Victoria Stiller, Caroline Heller, Rosalie Hirschlierg, D. Bernhard, M. Weinrich, L. Veltz, H. Jacobi, S. Sjoberg.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Miss M. Louise Parker, Miss S. [illegible], [illegible] Wright, Miss Hernden, Mrs. Cox, W. O. Carrol and lady, W. L. Seymour, wife and two children, Mrs. H. Duvall, W. F. Henry, B. Kohn, Mrs. F. Grim, Mrs. M. A. Dunn, Rev. E. B. Duncan, L. Hoyt, L. Nichols, J. Parker, Mrs. Col. Giddings and servant, L. DeWitt, wife and four children, Miss Susan DeWitt, Miss Sarah DeWitt, Miss Faulkner, Miss Owens, Miss Kate Holcombe, Miss E. L. Wheaton, C. W. West and lady, Mrs. Marbles, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Johnson, F. J. Perkins, W. F. Robinson, C. A. Campbell, C. F. Wiegand, Capt. J. Jones and child, W. Matthews, H. G. Ward, T. Smith, C. B. Buckner, Mrs. M. V. Keen, E. F. Jones, John Sarson, Alexander McKay, E. A. Warfield, Jas. Banks, J. H. Adams, A. R. Brown, F. Archer, Jas. Bushel, H. D. Law, wife and three children, Rev. Dr. Ruse and wife, A. Schmidt, H. D. Hawley, Adam Metz and wife, A. B. Frey, E. G. Kerby, W. H. Wright, F. J. Hartown, J. E. Anderson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. H. J. Thomasson, Mrs. F. King, Mrs. Abbott and child, Miss Lizzie Duncan, G. G. Hastings, E. Judson, Mrs. H. J. Hartfield, F. Francis, and twenty in steerage.

In Steamship San Francisco, from San Francisco—D. W. Jacobs, wife, and child, G. W. Menduny, wife and child, L. A. Brown and family, G. W. Baker, C. D. Fitch, Mrs. A. Kingsbury, Mrs. G. B. Lemon and two children, Mrs. Marston, servant, and infant, J. H. Waterman, J. Morris, J. Spencer, Miss Root, G. A. Cassabeer, H. Cassabeer, Mrs. H. T. Bean and three children, A. Book, J. H. Baylis, E. Tucker, G. N. Longfellow, M. P. Abrahams, R. R. Morey, H. M. Lewis, D. S. Howland and family, J. Collinson, H. Lewis, J. M. Gorman and wife, R. Marks and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Field, Miss Saxon, A. C. Miller, J. F. Johnson, Mrs. V. R. Warnoch, J. J. Crawford, A. W. Kidd, G. H. Bailey, W. A. McAra and wife, J. Agnew, C. C. Wyman, Capt. Hewitt and son, J. D. Davis, D. B. Jones, A. G. Celestine, L. M Irwin, Mrs. L. Stacey, J. N. Hudson, Mrs. Navlor, S. B. Miller, M. Dearing, T. Scott and wife—134 in the cabin and 176 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 7 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 21 | Gov. Island. 8 10 | Hell Gate.... 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 30.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, Bardua, Hamburg June 16, 6 A. M., with mdse. and 500 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had light variable winds. June 26, lat. 47 04, lon. 50 38, passed a bark-rigged steamer with black funnel, white ring and red top, bound E.; 27th, 20 miles S. E. of Cape Race, passed an iceberg; 29th, lat. 41 03, lon. 67 02, Br. bark Milky, bound W.; 30th, lat. 40 44, lon. 72 02, Norw. brig Victoria, for New-York.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. June 29, 9:30 A. M., exchanged signals with schr. Challenge, of New-York, bound N.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans June 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. June 29, lat. 37 45, lon. 74 20, spoke bark Vivid, bd. N.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans June 22, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Hartson.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Magellan, (of Liverpool,) Crosbie, Shanghae March 11, with teas to Olyphant & Co. Passed Angier April 4, Cape Good Hope May 14; had light baffling winds and calms for 15 ds.; passed St. Helena May 23; June 9, crossed the equator in the Atlantic.

Bark Annie Ada, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Cann, Menton May 11, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 28, in co. with bark Addie McAdams, for Philadelphia, and brig Mary E. Rowland, for New-York. Had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Neversink, Gibson, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Zingarella, Megill, Vera Cruz 20 ds., with flour, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Bark Minmanueth, (of Scilly,) Christopher, Rio Janeiro 34 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Bark T. R. Patillo, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) McIntosh, St. Jago 21 ds., with sugar to Morrison & Phillips.

Bark Philena, Davis, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Alex. Milliken, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Hill, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Fowler & Jova. June 21 and 22, had a very heavy N. E. gale; split and lost sails, and lost deck-load of molasses.

Brig J. A. Pierce, (of Granville, N. S.,) Ryder, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig S. B. Crosby, (of Portland,) Crosby, Bridgeport, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mercedes, (Br.,) Krahl, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Picked up at sea 8 bales of cotton.

Brig G. Loring, Pinkham, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig John Sherwood, Berry, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig David Owen, Chadbourne, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig S. Kennedy, Duncan, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Milo, (of Halifax,) Townsend, Montego Bay, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Freethey, Neuvitas 14 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Stromness, (Br.,) Hoyt, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Village Belle, (Br.,) Grant, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Luge Houghton, Davis, (late Morton,) Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. June 26, C. W. Morton, late master, died.

Brig Gondolier, (Br.,) Crane, Old Harbor, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co.

Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Brig Cairo, (Br.,) Carroll, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Portland,) Merriman, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Demerara,) Cole, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Valencia, Small, Nuevitas 1. ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Allston, Sawyer, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Josephine B. Knowles, Scott, Savannah 6 ds., with naval stores to G. G. Young. June 22 the brig W. M. Spark of Philadelphia, parted her chains in a N. E. gale, and went ashore on Tybee Island.

Schr. Everglade, Urann, Miragoane 14 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Isaac Morse, Bradford, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton, &c., to Young & Co.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Field, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. John Rose, Howell, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to A. Abbott.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. N. Harvey, Burse, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. A. Milliott, Baker, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Yankee Blade, Coombs, Bangor 16 ds., lumber.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. H. Hausman, Wishart, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee, Huntley, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 30.—Arr. bark Carrie E. Long, Sagua; brigs Cignea, St. Martin's; Stockton, Remedios; R. M. Heslen, Baltimore; schrs. John Crooker, New-Orleans; River Queen, Pensacola; C. S. Grove, do.; Breeze, do. Below—Brigs G. M. Tinker, Gibaro; Annie, Havana.

CHARLESTON, June 30.—Arr. steamers E. B. Souder, from New-York, and Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Boston; ship Westmoreland, Liverpool; bark Sarah King, London; brig Veranda, Guttenburg; schr. Mary Van Cleaf, Port Spain.

Below—Bark Warrior, from London.

Spoken, &c.

Belle—schr. from Demerara for England, June 24, lat. 24 15, lon. 57 56.

British Flag—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 80 ds. out, no date, &c.

Cecilia—Pruss. ship, from Adelaide for London, May 27, off St. Helena.

D. C. Smith—whal. schr., of Provincetown, June 25, lat. 37, lon. 73.

Glendower—Br. ship, bound S., June 6, lat. 2 S., lon. 28 W.

George Prescott—brig, from Bridgeport, C. B., for New-York, June 23, off Cape Canso.

Harriet—brig, from Ponce, strg. N., June 18, lat. 31 30, lon. —.

Princess Amelia—ship, from Batavia for Rotterdam, 53 ds. out, May 18, lat. 32 S., lon. 15 E.

Stratton—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 54 ds. out, May 8, lat. 35 S., lon. 23 E.

Sussex—ship, from Bombay for Spithead, 45 ds. out, May 8, lat. 35 S., lon. 23 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, June 18, bark Minnie Gordon, for New York 22d.

At Kingston, Jam., June 13, bark Banshee, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Champion, for do. do.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 14, brig Lizzie Daniels, for Baltimore, ldg.

At Demerara, June 12, bark Chanticleer, for New-York via Nevassa; schr. Anna Whiting for do.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 407, June 29, 1867.
10, 63, 47, 34, 7, 50, 46, 39, 9, 55, 17, 76, 68.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 408, June 29, 1867.
54, 17, 40, 53, 13, 73, 58, 24, 1, 37, 47, 20, 56.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 331, June 29, 1867.
26, 77, 7, 24, 33, 46, 67, 18, 50, 28, 54, 62, 37.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 332, June 29, 1867.
14, 71, 23, 17, 75, 20, 41, 39, 8, 78, 67, 57, 52.
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